

THE RELIQUARY.

APRIL, 1890.

Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire.

MR. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE'S REPORT TO THE CORPORATION OF
THE BOROUGH OF LEEDS.

It is probably within the knowledge of many of the readers of the *Reliquary*, that rather more than a year ago the site on which the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of Kirkstall stand, came into the market. An endeavour was at once made to buy the ruins, and to secure them to the corporation of Leeds, lest any injury should accrue to them if they passed, as it seemed likely that they might do, into the hands of a speculator, or of some ignorant showman. These negotiations fell through, and it became doubtful what might be the ultimate fate of Kirkstall Abbey, when Col. J. T. North came forward, and for a sum of, we believe, about £10,000, bought the property, and presented it to the corporation of Leeds, his native town, thus effecting by his munificence that which others at Leeds had failed to arrange.

Some natural anxiety has been felt as to how the corporation might deal with their new possession. Provincial corporations do not, as a rule, bear a good report for zeal in the judicious conservation of ancient buildings; indeed, their record is quite the reverse. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that the first act of the corporation of Leeds has been to consult an expert, as to what ought to be done to protect the ruins of Kirkstall from further injury, and no more proper act could have been done than to refer the matter to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., the assistant secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, for his advice.

We have Mr. Hope's Report to the corporation before us. It has, we believe, appeared in some of the local newspapers, and copies have been struck off in newspaper type as small pamphlets. We have no hesitation, with Mr. Hope's kind permission, in devoting a small portion of the present number of the *Reliquary* to reproducing it in a complete form in our pages, in order to give permanence to its contents, for it is both a model of clearness and perspicuity, and it also places on record for all time, a detailed statement, made after a careful examination of the ruins, of their exact condition at the present day. The corporation of Leeds have begun well in the matter, we trust that they will continue duly to appreciate the responsibility which is entailed on them by their

possession of Kirkstall Abbey, and that they will not merely protect the ruins from injury, but that they will rise equal to the occasion, and preserve them from being vulgarized, or needlessly profaned by dancing parties, or other unsuitable kinds of pleasure-making.

It is not without interest to recall the fact that about eighteen years ago a project was mooted, and a committee was formed for the purpose of buying the ruins, and of re-roofing and restoring the church, which it was thought might, in such a case, eventually become the cathedral church of a new diocese in the West Riding. The late Col. Ackroyd, of Halifax, was the chairman of the committee, and Sir Gilbert Scott was consulted as to the sum which would be needed to put the church into a condition fit for the celebration of Divine service. His estimate was as follows :*

	£	s.	d.
" I estimate the cost of rebuilding the lost portions of the tower, with the restoration of the parts damaged by its fall, at	6,455	0	0
The restoration of the fabric of the eastern arm of the church	2,421	0	0
That of the fabric of the nave	10,152	0	0
That of the transepts with their chapels	5,736	0	0
(Each of these includes the roofs and floors.)			
The cost of the internal fittings of the choir, complete, say	7,250	0	0
The organ and its accompaniments, say	1,500	0	0
The decoration of vaulting, &c., say	250	0	0
Chairs for the nave, &c., say	250	0	0
Contingencies, say	236	0	0
	<u>£34,250</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0"</u>

Attractive as such a scheme no doubt was when looked at from its religious side, there can we think, be little doubt that antiquaries in general will not very much lament that it came to nothing, for it could not have been carried into effect without having involved the inevitable destruction of much ancient work, as well as of many original features of the building. That its practicability at the time should have been seriously considered by a local committee of clear-headed business men, is not without its significance, and ought not to be forgotten in time to come, when the nineteenth century has itself passed into history. Mr. Hope's Report is as follows :

"REPORT ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE RUINS OF KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

"The Cistercian Abbey of Kirkstall was founded by Henry de Lacy in 1147, and first established at Barnoldswick, but removed to its present site in 1152.

* *Kirkstall Abbey and its Restoration. Report by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., Leeds, 1873, p. 11.*

"The earliest buildings were of wood, but during the life of the first abbot, who died in 1182, the whole of the church and the claustral buildings were built of stone; and their ruins, with those of some later buildings on the east, still remain in so perfect a state that they may be considered second in importance only to Fountains amongst the ruined abbeys of the north of England.

"The church is about 220 feet long, and of the usual early Cistercian type. It consists of an aisleless presbytery of two bays; north and south transepts, each with three chapels on the east; a central tower; and a nave and aisles of eight bays. In the fifteenth century the roofs were lowered and the gables re-modelled, and a large east window was inserted, with two others in the nave to light the retro-choir. At the beginning of the sixteenth century a story was added to the tower. New east windows were also put in the transept chapels, and some of the larger Norman windows divided by tracery. With these exceptions, the whole of the church is of late Norman work.

"At the suppression of the Abbey, in 1540, the church was stripped of its wooden roofs and furniture, but nothing else was destroyed. The building remained quite whole until January, 1779, when, through the failure of the north-west pier, the north and west sides of the tower, with part of the east side, fell to the ground, crushing two bays of the north aisle in their fall.

"The walls of the presbytery are in fairly good order internally, but their upper parts are much decayed on the surface through long-continued percolation of water, and should be carefully pointed. The gable is gradually falling outwards, notwithstanding two long iron ties put in, I am told, some sixty years ago, and it ought to be shored up and underpinned, and the cracks in the side walls filled up. The sill of the east window has been cut down, and is now replaced by a thinner but higher wall, which may well be lowered to the original level of the sill. The vault is entire, but is covered with a thick layer of soil and grass, in which ivy and small trees have taken root. The whole of this soil and vegetation ought to be carefully removed, the groining well grouted where necessary, and the whole protected by a simple roof. The gable is perfect, but requires protection at the top to keep out the wet, and the curious pinnacles should be looked to and pointed where necessary. The south wall is in fairly good order, retaining portions of its parapet. The north wall has lost its parapet, and the top courses should be re-set. The new roof can be kept nearly flat, so as not to interfere with the picturesque appearance of the ruin.

"The south transept is in good condition both within and without, and needs little doing to it beyond re-setting the tops of the walls and covering them and the gable to keep out the wet. The corner pinnacles should be looked to, and pointed where necessary. Against the west wall inside is a roughly-made ascent to a door in the south wall, from which it is continued upwards to the old level of the dorter. This ascent represents an original flight of steps, but these were arranged in a very different manner, and had a landing midway, with an entrance on the right to a small vaulted treasury outside the

transept. The transept-chapels retain their vaults complete ; but the soil and vegetation covering them ought to be removed, and the groining protected by a roof. The south-east angle is badly dislocated by the roots of a tree, and will have to be partly rebuilt. The side walls of the chapels are much decayed on the surface from percolation of moisture, and should be carefully pointed.

"The north transept is encumbered with the ruins of the tower, on which an unsightly buttress has been built to give support to the west side. This is much covered with ivy, but appears in fair order, though it has a wide crack on the outside where it parted from the gable when the tower fell. When the ivy is cleared off and the rubbish removed within and without, it may be found that this wall needs screwing up and underpinning. The tops of all the walls are in bad order, and, especially in the case of the gable, will have to be partly re-set and protected from wet. The north doorway is blocked up. The chapels on the east side of this transept are more ruined than those on the south. The walls are much decayed, and need pointing. The windows are partly built up, and might have the filling lowered to the level of the sills. The vaults have perished considerably, and with the walls are covered with a growth of young trees. All these should be taken away, the tops of the walls re-set, the remains of the vaults grouted, and the whole roofed over for protection.

"The original tower was supported by four lofty pointed arches, but until it was heightened in the sixteenth century only rose one story above the roofs. The north-west pier and the north and west arches were utterly destroyed by the fall of the two sides of the tower in 1779. The south side is still standing complete to its full height, but has nothing to support it on the north, and the slightest failure or an unusually violent gale might bring the whole to the ground. The adjoining half of the east side also remains, but part of the arch of a large window hangs over in a very threatening manner, and ought to be supported by a stone pier. There are also several large stones which might fall at any time and ruin the vault of the presbytery.

"There seems to be only one way to deal with what is left of the tower, and this is to re-build the fallen pier and arches, with so much of the wall above as will form an efficient buttress to the south and east sides. The old stones might be used as far as they will go, and the deficiency made up with new, only roughly hewn into form, so as to mark it as a modern repair. The two fallen bays of the aisle should be treated in the same way. It may be found necessary also to re-build the upper part of the west wall of the south transept next the tower. The masonry of the upper part of the tower will require attention in places ; all the ivy should be removed, and the tops of the walls made good.

"The arcades of the nave, except so far as they have suffered from percolation of wet from above, are in fair order, but the clerestory has suffered seriously from ivy and vegetation, from which it should be freed. The remains of the parapets and corbel tables and the



(FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY VALENTINE & SONS, DUNDEE.)

KIRKSTALL ABBEY. INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH
LOOKING EAST.

upper courses, and many of the window heads, are so dislocated that they will need to be re-set, and the top made water-tight. The north side in particular demands attention, as the tops of the pilasters are forced out dangerously. The west gable needs some of the stones to be re-set. The pinnacles, too, want attention and pointing. The gable of the west porch should also be protected from wet from above.

"The aisle walls internally are much decayed on the surface from percolation of water, and might be pointed. The vaults are nearly perfect, but have partly fallen at their eastern ends, and the destruction is going on. The vaults are now covered with a layer of soil and coarse grass, full of ivy roots and small bushes. All this should be removed, and the groining grouted where necessary and protected by a light roof. The remaining parts of the parapets and corbel tables and the tops of the walls, must also be protected. There is a north door, which is blocked; its external gable needs pointing. One of the archstones of the south door has dropped, and should be forced back into place.

"The tops of the walls and the window-sills everywhere want carefully pointing to keep out the wet. There are no pavements or gravestones throughout the church, except a fragment of tiling at the west end of the nave, and a collection of tiles which have been re-laid in the southernmost chapel on the south side. The rest of the floor inside would best be gravelled. There are stone foundations here and there which tell of the old arrangements of the church, and these, though fragmentary, should be carefully preserved as they are. The plinths all round the church are more or less buried. It would be well if the accumulated soil and stones were removed, and a wide gravelled path laid out which can be kept clear of weeds.

"The area of the cloister, which was on the south side of the nave, has a grass-plot in the centre, with gravelled walks round, and flower beds, or rather shrubberies, against the walls. The church wall, which forms its north side, is covered with ivy, the whole of which ought to be killed, and when dead removed. On the east and south sides are ranges of buildings. On the west side of the cloister was an open lane about 23 feet wide, but the division wall is now destroyed, and the space added to the cloister area. The shrubberies should be done away with, and the gravelled paths carried right up to the walls. The south end of the lane was spanned by a wide arch, which in later times was walled up and a small doorway inserted. This wall is considerably out of the upright, and ought to be screwed up and underpinned. The small doorway, which is at present blocked, may then be opened.

"The range of buildings on the east side of the cloister, extending from the transept southwards, contains on the ground floor a number of apartments of considerable interest, most of them fortunately in fair preservation. Adjoining the transept are two small chambers. The easternmost was the vestry, and has a door from the transept. Its vault has partly fallen, but what is left can easily be preserved, and the floor should be cleared of an accumulation of rubbish and stones. The east window should also be opened out and glazed.

West of the vestry is a low chamber entered from the cloister, probably a book closet. Its vault is complete, and had over it the treasury and the stairs already mentioned as leading from the church to the dorter. The treasury should be cleared of rubbish, and in order to preserve it and the vestry from the weather, a low roof should be placed over them across the width of the transept, which could easily be done if the present rough stairs were altered to something more like those which were originally there.

"Next to these, southwards, is the chapter-house, which is in good order, with its vault complete. Some of the jamb shafts of the doorways have been 'restored' in cast-iron, for which stone may well be substituted. The small windows on the east are modern, as are the walls in which they are set. Larger ones of a simple character might with advantage be inserted in place of them, and these and the side windows might be glazed to keep out the weather.

"Next the chapter-house is a vaulted passage to the cemetery, which was on the east of the church. Its east door, which is blocked, is quite perfect, and should be opened out.

"Adjoining this was a broad flight of steps forming the original day stairs to the dorter, but these are now destroyed. Under them on the east was a small room with a south door, now blocked, and a window to the east. Both these should be opened again, and the window glazed.

"Next to the dorter stairs a door in the corner of the cloister opens into a vaulted passage. This has on the left the blocked door into the space under the stairs; on the right another door still open; and on the east a door from which a covered alley or gallery led to the infirmary hall on the south-east. This passage should be opened out, the alley excavated to its original level, and a gravel path laid down from the cloister to the infirmary hall. This would show clearly the connection between the two.

"South of the passage is a room, originally five bays long, with a central row of pillars. The vault fell in 1825, and the floor is still covered with its ruin. The pillars were each formed of a single stone, one of which is still standing; the other three lie as they fell, and might properly be set up again on their bases. Owing to the destruction of a good deal of the east wall, it is hardly possible to set up the arches of the vault, the stones of which probably lie in order as they fell. The transverse arches of the northernmost bay remain, and are now underbuilt by clumsy modern walls. There is no reason why the floor of this room should not be cleared. In doing so, however, care must be taken not to remove the remains of any ancient partition walls, of which there was certainly one, and there may have been more.

"South of this ruined apartment is the sub-structure of the monks' *necessarium*, consisting of a vaulted passage, with doors at each end of its south wall opening into a vaulted space over the drain. This passage and the drain should be cleared of rubbish, and their vaults cleared of grass and small trees, and cemented over.

"South of the drain is another passage.

"The whole of the upper floor of this range formed the monks' dorter, but it is almost wholly ruined. The remains of the walls should be cleared of vegetation, and carefully pointed where necessary, and the tops made good.

"The vaults of the chapter-house and three chambers to the south of it form an asphalted floor, which requires a little attention, especially as regards the drainage. The only access to this is by the door from the south transept, which should be closed by an iron gate. As the vault of the chapter-house is not strong enough to bear with impunity the dancing which large parties occasionally indulge in there, this gate should be kept locked, and only opened for the convenience of persons desirous of studying the buildings.

"The exterior of the chapter-house has been stripped of much of its ashlar, and requires careful pointing in places. The lower parts of its walls, and of those of the rest of the eastern range, are much buried in stones and rubbish, which should be removed down to the original ground level.

"Extending eastwards from the south end of this range are the ruins of what is in fact a twelfth century house, with some later additions. This probably formed the abbot's *camera*, or set of chambers, and is a very remarkable and almost unique building. It is divided by a broad flight of steps into two parts; the westernmost, of three stories, included a cellar, a living-room, and a bedroom, with adjoining offices, one above another; the easternmost had a kitchen and offices on the ground floor, and a chapel above. The safety of this most interesting building is endangered by two large trees; one, a very fine and lofty elm, stands in the middle of the abbot's rooms; the other stands outside the north-east corner of the chapel. The removal of these trees is absolutely necessary. The area of the house should then be carefully excavated, and its arrangements thereby made more clear. The tops of the walls and the window-sills should also be attended to.

"To the north of the abbot's house, and connected with it by at least one series of chambers, are the ruins of the monks' infirmary. These consist chiefly of the lower parts of the walls of a large hall with a nave and aisles, with various apartments in and about it. All the many small trees growing upon the walls should be carefully removed, and the tops of the walls made good.

"Between the hall and the abbot's house, and to the west of the connecting chambers, is an area covered by a considerable accumulation of soil. This area should be carefully excavated and the soil removed, as there are clearly a number of buried features here of great interest, which will show how the infirmary and the abbot's house were connected with the other buildings to the west.

"As this and the magnificent example at Fountains are the most complete Cistercian infirmaries we have, every care should be taken to preserve these very interesting remains. The iron railing that has been put up round the Abbey buildings should include them, instead of, as at present, leaving them exposed for anybody to run over and destroy.

"The buildings forming the range on the south side of the cloister are, unfortunately, greatly ruined, and encumbered with trees. Much as these add to the beauty and picturesqueness of the Abbey, they are so great a source of danger to what is left that they ought to be cut down, and the areas they encumber excavated. Much that is now obscure will then become clear.

"In the east end of this range is a passage from the cloister southwards. The original doorway in the cloister was narrowed in later times, and the smaller doorway in turn has been blocked up. When the area of the passage is cleared of the present accumulation of rubbish, this door should be opened, as the filling in is quite modern.

"Next to the passage was a large room with a door from the cloister, where the monks could come and warm themselves. The area is now filled with three large trees, and there is a fourth outside. These ought to be removed and the area excavated. The door from the cloister can then be opened out.

"West of the warming-house, and forming the middle of the range, are the remains of the monks' dining-hall or frater. After the peculiar fashion of the Cistercians, it stands north and south, with its end against the cloister. Originally it was one lofty apartment, but in the fifteenth century it was divided by a floor midway, and completely altered to form two dining-halls, one over the other. The upper room continued to be the frater proper; the lower room formed the hall where flesh meat might be eaten. The trees and ivy here ought to be removed, the tops of the walls attended to, and the soil and rubbish on the floor should be cleared away, so as to show the arrangements at the north end where the doors and steps were. The two doorways from the cloister should also be opened out.

"At the time of the conversion of the frater into two floors a second kitchen was built at its south-east corner to serve the lower hall. A good deal of this remains, but a little clearing out is advisable, and the walls require making good on top.

"The original kitchen is on the west side of the frater. Its north, east, and south walls remain, but the area is filled by two large trees. These ought to be cut down and the area excavated, when the kitchen will probably be found, like that at Fountains, to have had a central fireplace and chimney stack. The walls need clearing of ivy and repairing. The window-sills and other portions also want pointing.

"West of the kitchen is an open space in continuation of the lane on the west side of the cloister. The ivy here should be removed, as well as the accumulation of soil and rubbish, under which various walls and other features lie buried.

"On the west side of the lane, and joining on to the south-west corner of the church, are the ruins of a building 172 feet long, originally two stories high, the basement being vaulted in eleven bays, with a central row of pillars. Only the north and east walls now remain. The ground story was divided by partition walls into several apartments. The southernmost of these was the frater of the *conversi* or lay brethren, and had a serving hatch on the east from the kitchen. The whole of the upper floor was the dorter of the

conversi. It had a door in the middle of the east wall opening on to a flight of steps descending into the lane, with a pentice over, which was continued as far as the church. The ordinary stairs must have been in a kind of porch attached to the west side. The remaining walls of this building are much covered with ivy, all of which should be removed and the masonry pointed. The northern half of the east side is much out of the perpendicular, and is already supported by two ugly buttresses. It would be better to screw the whole upright and underpin it, when the buttresses can be taken away. The area of this building might be excavated to show its limits, and laid down with gravel. The rockwork, etc., west of it might also be removed with advantage, as well as the caretaker's hut.

"Running westwards from the south end of this long building is another of some size, still fairly perfect. All its original arrangements have been destroyed. But the fact that the Abbey drain runs through it, as well as other evidence, prove it to have been the great *necessarium* for the use of the *conversi*.

"If the windows were opened out and glazed, a new roof put on, and the sheds and other obstructions within and without removed, this building might be usefully converted into a place of shelter for visitors. There were originally two wide arches on each side of the basement, now walled up. It would be as well to replace the blocking walls by thinner ones, with windows in them. The present huge opening on the north side had better be walled up, and a door made in one of the arches. All this should be done carefully, lest any remains of old arrangements might be destroyed with the modern work.

"Under the whole of the southern side of the buildings runs a large stone drain. This begins a little to the west, at a point where another drain comes down from the site of the fish-ponds on the north-west, and there is an interesting series of grooves for sluices at the junctions. This drain might with advantage be cleared out, from, at any rate, its junction with the other drain to where it issues from under the buildings on the east side of the abbot's house. Other drains would probably be found opening into it, and it is quite possible that many curious things would be discovered in it. If necessary, this ancient system of drains could be again put into use.

"West of the church was originally the outer court, surrounded by buildings, some small remains of which exist. These should be preserved and protected. Excavations here would probably lead to interesting results.

"The question of the drainage of the site is one that must be carefully considered. At present all the surface water from the high-road drains immediately on to the site of the Abbey, and I am told that a drain has actually been made at some time which passes under the gable of the north transept and discharges into the transept itself. Certain it is that this transept is very wet, and in rainy weather there is quite a pool on the north side of the nave. A deep drain ought to be made on the north, extending quite clear of the buildings

both on the east and west, and then running down to the river. The drain in the transept should be taken up, and a proper series of pipes laid down to drain the areas of both transepts. The nave should likewise be similarly drained, either in connection with the transepts or by a separate series of pipes running westwards into the new great drain. The cloister also requires draining by a series of pipes running southwards. Some arrangements will have to be made, too, for carrying off the water from the new roofs over the vaults.

"In conclusion, I would remark that it is most important that the ruins be protected from wanton mischief, and suggest that, in addition to reasonable supervision, it would be well that a small fee should be charged for entrance into the enclosed area.

"W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

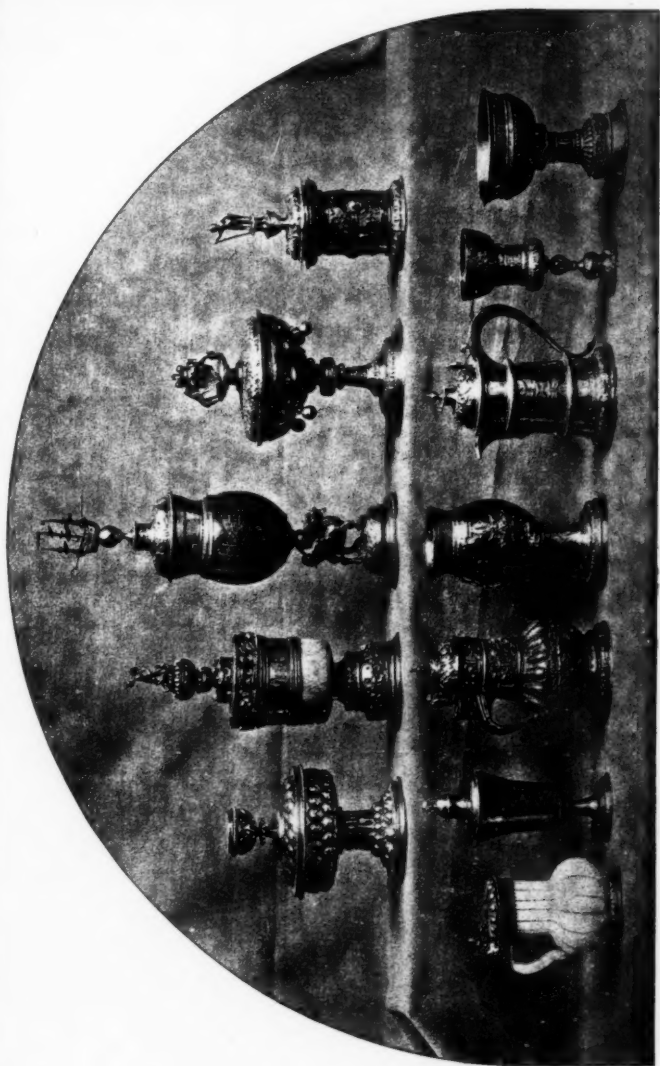
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"January 20th, 1890."

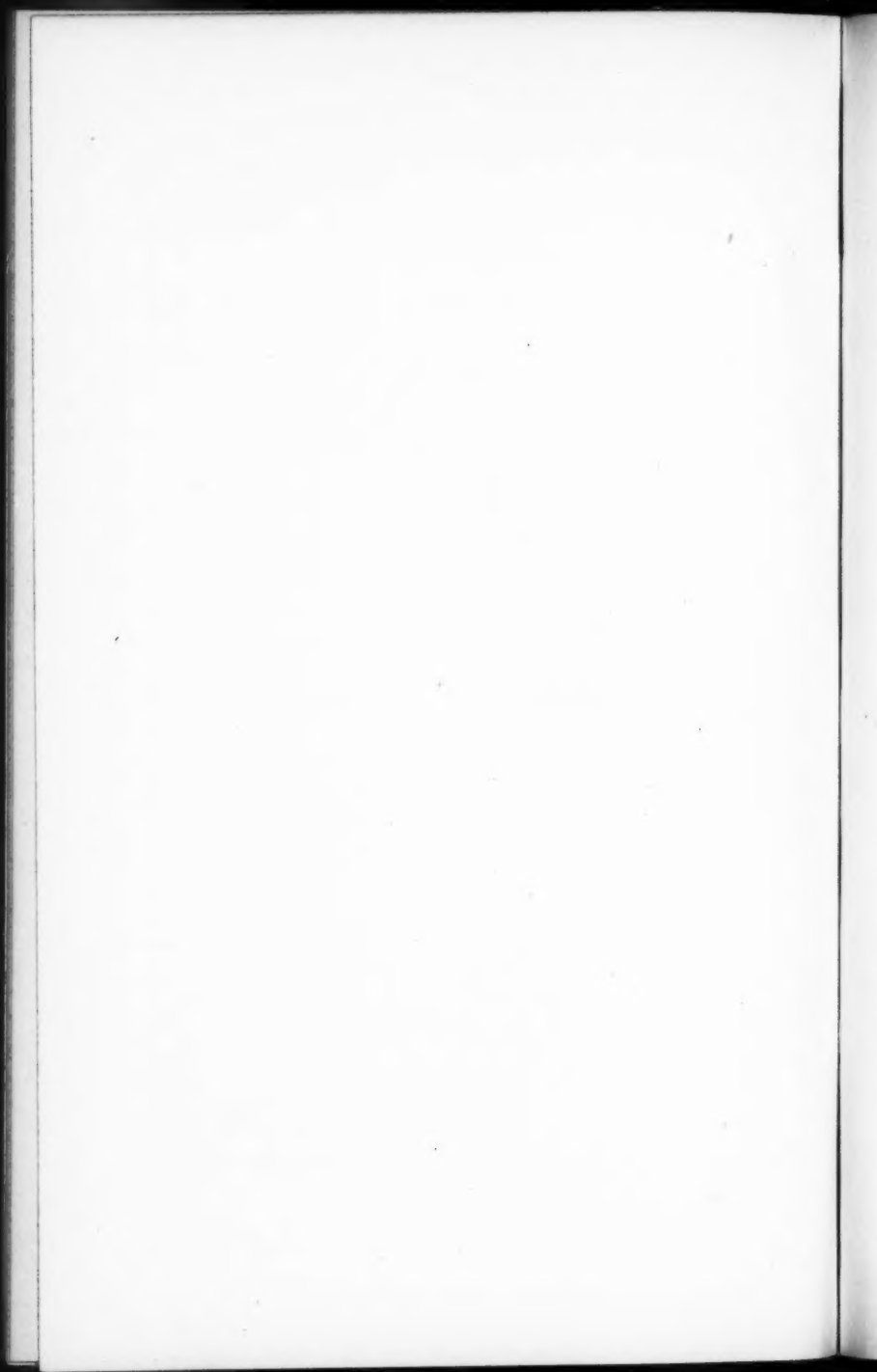
Old Plate in the Tudor Exhibition.

BY J. E. NIGHTINGALE, F.S.A.

THE Tudor period, as a whole, must be considered as rather destructive in the matter of fine old plate than constructive. In the early years of the sixteenth century, the gradual dying out of the Gothic taste and the tardy introduction of the Renaissance, together with the impending changes in the status of the religious bodies, both regular and secular, made this period one hardly favourable for the goldsmith's art. The artistic works in the precious metals belonging to the laity had always been liable to be drawn upon in troubled political times; this did not apply in anything like the same degree to the artistic possessions of the church. Here the accumulation of decorative objects, many of them dating probably from the rich periods of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, must have been enormous. The custom, too, of presenting to the chantry chapels, by their founders, of richly ornamented and heraldically enamelled objects, must have added largely to the accumulated treasures of that time. This is abundantly shown by the inventories of these precious objects still left to us; but alas! the inventories alone remain to tell the tale. The first great confiscation of these treasures took place at the dissolution of the monasteries and chantry chapel establishments by Henry VIII. This monarch was not devoid of artistic tastes, and it is much to be regretted that he had not something of the spirit of a collector, and did not use the unrivalled opportunity which the dissolution of the monasteries afforded him, to preserve at least some of the more beautiful of the vast quantity of shrines, monstrances, chalices, and other vessels for sacred or domestic use, which fell into



— OLD PLATE IN THE TUDOR EXHIBITION. —



his hands. The church plate and goods of the parish churches were not interfered with until the end of the reign of Edward VI., when an equally clean sweep was made of all that remained; a single chalice being, in most cases, all that was left for the future use of each parish.

The theory, or rather the excuse was, that the proceeds of all these seizures of rich artistic treasures, as well as broad acres, should go towards the "augmentation" of the national funds, but in the end it was found that the augmentation applied mainly to the pockets of those who had unscrupulously possessed themselves of the plunder, partly in the time of Henry VIII., and still more in the weaker hands of his young successor, Edward VI. If it had not been for the circumstance that the universities, as well as city companies and guilds, were strong enough and willing to look after and keep their artistic possessions, scarcely any of the medieval plate would have come down to us at all. It is from these sources that nearly all the existing examples come, by which we learn the value and extent of the artistic loss this country sustained in the sixteenth century.

The plate brought together by the promoters of the Tudor Exhibition is contained in a single case, and consists of many highly interesting objects, almost entirely of the sixteenth century; the greater part Elizabethan of the second half of that period. The more important vessels have been photographed, and for permission to use this photograph (Plate vii.) we are indebted to the Committee of the Tudor Exhibition. In another room is a case filled with newly gilt copies of a large number of the finest pieces of rich medieval plate still in existence. The casts are very well done, but the more delicate ornamentation suffers in the process of transfer, and the absence of patina and charm of the original pieces make the reproductions very different things from the old ones.

The most curious object exhibited is the small ivory cup and cover which belonged to St. Thomas (Becket) of Canterbury. It is somewhat in the shape of a flat mazer bowl. This rather cumbrous-looking piece is nearly hidden by the elaborate mounting, which retains a good deal of the late Gothic taste, with germs of the Renaissance. The hall mark carries the date 1525. The cover is surmounted by a figure of St. George and the dragon; the armour of the saint, however, appears to be of earlier date than 1525. The whole is ornamented with perforated leaf-work, and is richly jewelled. Around the band is inscribed VINVM . TVVM . BIBE . CVM . GAVDIO . On the lid a similar band with ESTOTE SOBRII, the words alternating with the letters T B entwined with the labels of a mitre placed between them, and coupling them together, with pomegranates on either side. It is stated that this cup belonged to Sir Edward Howard, standard-bearer to Henry VIII., and was left by him to Katherine of Aragon, who left it back to the Howard family. It is lent by the Duke of Norfolk.

Amongst the earlier pieces are a couple of silver-mounted mazer bowls of maple wood, lent by All Souls' College, Oxford. The

earliest of them is the only example shown made before 1500 ; this retains the " print " or central boss at the bottom of the inside of the bowl ; it consists of the sacred monogram on a field of dark blue enamel. The date *circa* 1480-90. The second is a fine standing mazer, with bands of silver-gilt. The foot is formed of a short gadrooned stem, with a sort of reeded capital, and a double base, with a beautiful open floral cresting. An illustration of this vessel is here given, for the loan of which we are indebted to the *Science and Art Department* of the *South Kensington Museum*.



STANDING MAZER BOWL, 1529, AT ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Everything connected with the history and use of these ornamented drinking cups, called mazers, has been so fully given and illustrated by Mr. St. John Hope in his admirable paper in the fiftieth volume of *Archæologia*, that it only now remains to discover and preserve such examples as are left to us. Several good mazers have been found to be in use in some country churches, and it is still possible that others exist in out-of-the-way places, for the amount of silver used in their decoration was too small to cause their destruction in necessitous times for the sake of the metal.

A small chrismatory of rock crystal, exhibited by Mr. Franks, is mounted in silver-gilt, *temp.* Henry VIII., and engraved with the letters H and K entwined with cords springing from a heart. This charming little object might have formed part of an altar service made for Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon.

A fine tazza-shaped cup and cover, lent by Corpus Christi College, Oxford, is gadrooned and covered with a sort of imbricated pattern of acorns. The central portion of the cover is engraved with the rose and fleur-de-lys, the knob of the lid is overlaid with a Gothic foliated ornament, and a large Tudor rose engraved at top. It bears the hall mark of 1525.

Another interesting piece, lent by the Barber-Surgeons' Company, was given to them by Henry VIII. ; it bears the hall mark of 1523. It has undergone some alterations ; it was originally of the flat mazer shape, but has since had some new work added to the bowl and base, including four small suspended bells. The very beautiful flat cover, however, is intact ; it is finely chased with the rose, portcullis, and fleur-de-lys, surrounded by scrollwork and foliage, and is surmounted by a broad button, on which are a lion and a greyhound supporting a crowned shield of the royal arms.

Corpus Christi College, Oxford, also shows a two-handled jar and cover, decorated all over with bold scrollwork, with a delicately chased band round the foot. This is of the date 1533, and is interesting, as the shape and ornamentation have lost all trace of Gothic character, and show the germ of what was afterwards the Elizabethan taste in ornamentation. * This is well seen in the fine standing salt and cover, lent by the same college, and hall marked 1554, as well as in a smaller example exhibited by S. Montague, Esq. These have the drum-shaped body, and are boldly wrought in repoussé, with panels and strapwork of fruit and foliage, the covers being similarly ornamented. The South Kensington Museum has lately acquired a magnificent central salt of this kind, which is one mass of fine repoussé decoration ; this piece stands 18½ inches in height, and bears the year mark of 1586. It was very properly bought for the nation, together with five smaller pieces of the same character, but at the considerable cost of £2,100.

There is a very unusual and grotesque cup, exhibited by Alfred de Rothschild, Esq., in the shape of a great fish, with a figure of Jonah in the mouth, and a sea-monster holding a trident astride the fish's back. This is supported by a stem consisting of four fishes, rising from a base richly repoussé with marine emblems. The hall mark is for 1570. The subject of this curious freak of the goldsmith's art is sometimes found in the very beautiful and costly jewels made about this time and earlier, richly decorated with enamel and precious stones ; some of these were originally designed by Holbein, and formed an appropriate addition to the elaborate attire of the period. A charming specimen of this kind of jewel was seen in the fine portrait of Queen Mary, sent from the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. In the centre was, what seemed to be, a large square pale sapphire, set in a rich frame, supported by two classical male figures, all enamelled in colours, with a very large pear-shaped pendant pearl. As the same jewel is shown on nearly all the portraits of the queen in the Tudor Exhibition, it is not impossible that it might represent the jewel sent to the queen before her marriage by Philip of Spain, and which was valued at 80,000 crowns.

Two of the most historically interesting objects here are the cups given to Sir Francis Drake, by Queen Elizabeth, about 1580, and lent by Sir Francis G. A. Fuller Eliott Drake, Bart. The first is a richly-mounted cocoa-nut, with a rim and bands of silver gilt. The cup rests on a boldly modelled figure of a dragon, with extended wings; the cover is wrought with ships and sea monsters, surmounted by a model of the ship in which Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe. On three panels of the nut are engraved and gilt, the royal arms, those of Sir F. Drake with the date 1580, and a picture of Drake's ship and a number of prizes. This is probably English work, but there are no hall marks. The second is a grand cup and cover, of silver gilt, standing some two feet in height; the baluster stem rests on a series of lobes and medallions. The drum-bowl is covered with silver filigree, of precisely the same character as that found on the "Poison" cup of 1570, preserved at Clare College, Cambridge. It is rather remarkable that this presentation cup from Queen Elizabeth should not be of English make. It bears a foreign plate mark, and is probably German; for we are told that in London, in 1569, there were sixty-eight goldsmiths living in Chepe, besides some twenty in Lombard Street. The quantity of ornamental plate made in the earlier years of the reign of Elizabeth must have been very large. This is abundantly shown in the accounts printed by Nichols, in his "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth." The new year's gifts regularly presented to, and received from, the queen, were immense. In each year an exact inventory was made on a roll, and signed by her majesty. The value of the whole in each year cannot be ascertained; but some estimate may be formed of it from the presents of gilt plate entered of the gift to each individual, to the eighth of an ounce; which, in 1577-8, amounted to 5,882 ounces. Besides plate, an enormous quantity of presents were made to the queen of various articles of attire, and purses containing gold; all this shows Queen Elizabeth's inordinate love of money and costly apparel.

Very effective and artistic pieces were made about this time by mounting the egg of the Ostrich or "Grypes eye;" they are generally the work of the best Elizabethan goldsmiths, the soft creamy colour of the egg-shell lending itself to the elaborate silver-gilt mounting with artistic results. There is a very finely-proportioned cup of this kind exhibited by Lord Ducie, bearing the hall mark of 1584. At some later time the ostrich's egg has been broken, and is now replaced by one of silver-gilt, thus destroying the *raison d'être* of the mounting, as well as the general artistic effect.

In any collection of early plate brought together, some Elizabethan Communion cups are pretty sure to turn up. The numerous instances in which these interesting vessels have unfortunately been exchanged away from different parishes in order to get some quasi-medieval chalice in its place, has made it possible for collectors to buy these things. Of the two or three examples found here, one possesses some interest on account of its mark; it is that of some local maker, the monogram *s l* has a star on one side and a small

cross on the other. This mark is found abundantly in Dorset on cups of about 1574, but has not hitherto been met with outside the county on plate in its original place. The present example was probably obtained by some silversmith in exchange or purchase from some Dorset parish. There are twelve examples shown of the well-known brown mottled ware jugs, all more or less elaborately mounted in silver-gilt, of the Elizabethan period; the neckband is usually of interlaced strapwork and repoussé with lions' heads, fruits, etc., the covers similarly ornamented and surmounted by a rayed button. The largest and finest specimen of these jugs is found at Colworth, belonging to Mr. Magniac. The preservation of so considerable a number of these mounted jugs is probably accounted for by the hardness of the material, as well as the small quantity of silver used in the artistic mounting, thus making it hardly worth while to destroy the object for the sake of the metal, a fate which befell much of the early ornamental plate in later times. There are, besides, two small-handled jugs of Venetian glass, similar in shape to those made of Fulham ware; they are mounted in the same taste. One belongs to Mr. Franks, and bears the hall mark of 1548; the second, of about the same period, was bought at the Strawberry Hill sale by Mr. Dent, of Sudeley. On the button of the cover is a coat of arms in enamel. Quarterly 1 and 4 *Two bars within a bordure engrailed*, for Parr; 2 and 3 *Three water bougets*, for Ros, of Kendal.

Amongst the personal relics at the Tudor Exhibition are four pieces of blue and white Chinese porcelain, mounted in silver-gilt, probably rather late in the reign of Elizabeth, and bearing no hall marks. They are now lent, and were bought by Mr. Agnew, at a late sale at Christie's, from Lord Exeter's collection, for £3,181 10s. od., a sum out of all proportion to the artistical value of the work. There is a certain historical interest, however, in finding these pieces at the house of the Cecils of Burghley. They consist of a long-necked bottle, mounted as an ewer, a bowl and two dishes. The mounting consists of chased stands, with rims and connecting bands, ornamented with wreaths of foliage, etc.; the execution, however, is not equal to many of the smaller objects of a similar nature found in the exhibition. The porcelain, too, is not of fine quality, and is curious because it must have been mounted in England soon after it was made in China. It is marked with the six marks of the Wan-leigh dynasty, A.D. 1573-1620. From the length of this reign there are numerous specimens found inscribed with this date, but the brilliancy of the blue colour and the quality of the paste is considered inferior to that produced earlier in the sixteenth century.

The most attractive object amongst the mounted pieces is decidedly the charming jug of Rhodian ware, painted with a pattern of white oval leaves shaded with red, on a green ground. It is most tastefully mounted in the best Elizabethan work; the general design is that of a Persian-mounted and covered ewer. A long curved spout of silver-gilt, terminating in a beaked bird's head, is attached to the body by scrollwork. The rather small handle is of ware, as is found in the ordinary Persian or Rhodian jugs, and hardly balances

the length of spout. This interesting piece bears the hall mark of 1597, and belongs to Mr. Franks. It only remains to add that a considerable number of Spoons were exhibited, both with the Apostle and seal-head terminations, ranging in date from 1580 to the end of the century.

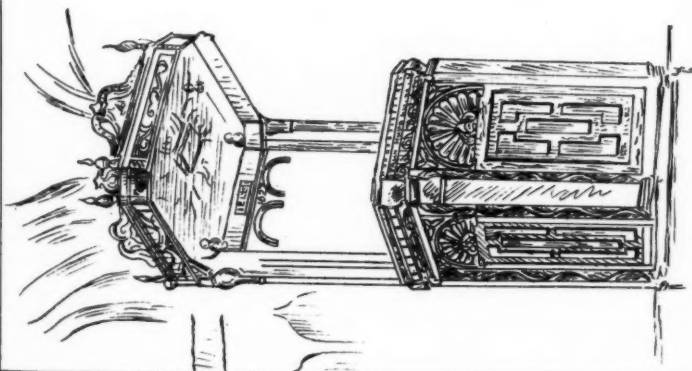
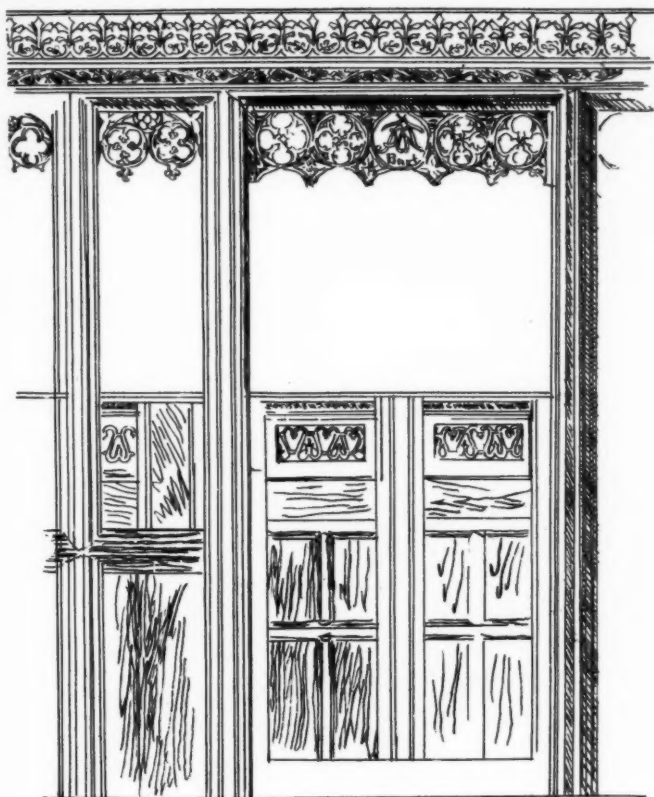
At an exhibition of spoons shown at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries in February last, the once famous "Pudsey" spoon, thought to be of the date 1445, was seen; it corresponds exactly with other specimens hall marked early in the sixteenth century. As there is now much more known about date marks than formerly, this spoon has, apparently with good reason, fallen from its high estate, and is relegated to the comparatively modern date of 1525. A far more important and remarkable object was, at the same time, sent for exhibition by Her Majesty the Queen. No less than the celebrated coronation spoon, a part of the regalia. This invaluable relic has, so to speak, been under a cloud for some years; it was known, from documents discovered some time ago, that the regalia was newly made for the coronation of Charles II., and it was supposed that this spoon was re-made with the rest; but when it was lately carefully examined by those best able to judge, it was found that it neither was, nor could have been, the work of any goldsmith of Charles II.'s time. It is, beyond all doubt, the ancient coronation spoon, the date being probably early in the thirteenth century. This beautiful object is engraved in Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*. Some parts of the stem appear to be earlier even than the thirteenth century; the flat surface of the handle has been enamelled in blue and green, some portions of which have disappeared; it has also four pearls inserted.

Some Notes on the Woodwork of Hanmer Church.

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

ON Sunday evening, February 3rd, 1889, the diocese of St. Asaph sustained an irreparable loss by the destruction by fire of the whole of the interior fittings of the noble 15th century church of Hanmer. The fire raged so fiercely that most serious damage was also done, not only to the substantial mullions and more delicate tracery of the windows, but even in some parts to the actual shell of the building.

Hanmer, in the county of Flint, is one of the old Saxon parishes upon the Welsh border. The vicar, the rev. Canon Lee, who has given much attention to the history of his parish and church, has ascertained that the old church was also destroyed by fire, soon after the year 1476. The nave arcades were about the only part of the old fabric retained in the re-built church. The nave was roofed in



WOODWORK IN HANMER CHURCH, FLINT:
— DESTROYED BY FIRE. —

and completed by 1490, but the fine west tower was not finished till a later period.

When visiting this church, and carefully noting its details, only a few months before its sad destruction, my attention was chiefly rivetted by the exceptional profusion of noteworthy and excellent woodwork, on which I am glad of the opportunity of offering a few remarks.

The pulpit, of which an outline sketch is given on Plate viii., was of dark oak, and, though rather unusually small in its proportions, struck me as by far the most handsome and effective pulpit of the first half of the 16th century that I had ever seen. It was pleasant and restful to the ordinarily observant eye, but to the lover of the niceties of good old carving, mellowed by age, it was indeed a real treat. When the gloomy news of the fire first reached me, though the church contained older and more exceptionally interesting woodwork, my first thoughts of sorrow were for the missing pulpit. This pulpit, which is described in the Duke of Beaufort's "Progress through North Wales in 1684," was given to the church by Luke Lloyd, of the Bryn, an ancestor of Lord Kenyon. The remarkable circumstances that led to the gift of this pulpit are mentioned in the *Diaries and Letters* of Philip Henry.* Not only was the history of this pulpit full of interest, and the carvings unusually effective, but its original inscriptions were unique among pulpit legends. Immediately behind the preacher's head was the one word JESUS, with the date 1627 below it. On the sounding-board above were the Hebrew words, "Coh amar Adonai," viz., "Thus saith Jehovah." This inscription was brought to light by the vicar in 1884. The letters were filled in with putty, and covered with an oak boss lightly tacked over them. They are not mentioned in the Beaufort Progress of 1684. Most likely they were covered up during the ignorant epoch of the Commonwealth, being imagined to set forth some Laudian heresy! At the back of the pulpit, on the sounding-board, were the words:—

"Christus est Agnus Dei
Qui tollit peccata mundi."

Round the ledge of the pulpit, on a level with the top of the door, were written on the four sides:—

"Be swift to heare
Take heed how ye heare. luke.
Be you doers of the Worde
And not hearers only."

The west bays of the north and south aisles were enclosed with screens of good carved oak, so as to form chapels. The one on the north was dedicated to St. Michael, and here was a chantry endowed

* Published by Kegan Paul & Co., 1882. In this work there is a good deal of 17th century information about Hanmer.

with lands of the value of £4 6s. 8d. by Gwenever verch Meredith and her sister Helen. A fine figure of St. Michael and the Dragon was in the east window of this chapel until 1861, when, by a strange error of judgment, it was removed to a south window of the nave. However, all the old glass crumbled away in the fire, so the shifting was of no consequence. In the 17th century, the Hanmers of Fens occupied this chapel, and in 1643 the Nantwich men, who made a raid upon the village, are said to have used it as a loose box for their horses. The ravages then committed were only made good in 1882, when the screens of the north chapel were restored. The richness of the upper tracery of the screens of both the chapels and of the cresting is shown by the drawing of a portion of that of the north chapel on Plate viii. The south chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, also had a chantry endowed by Meredith ap Edenevet with lands to the amount of 50s. per annum. The wide altar pace at the east end was *in situ*, and on the floor in front of it were a large number of encaustic tiles. Two banners, one bearing the three pigs of Jonas of Pauley, carried by Sir John Hanmer at the battle of the Boyne, and the other a long pencill or funeral banner of Sir Walsen Hanmer, who died in 1778, were wrongfully removed by the late Sir Edward Hanmer in 1881, but with the result, I trust, that they are now safe at Bettisfield Park. Against the outside of the west screen of this chapel, on the south side, was the remarkable, nay, probably unique canopy that used to shelter another altar or people's altar, for the use of the general worshippers in the body of the church. This most interesting canopy, at the time of my visit, was placed by the main door on the north side of the church, where it had been moved, with extraordinary bad taste, about 1882, to serve as a shelter from draughts! The moving of this unique remnant of medieval church furniture may, however, now be forgiven, for it would certainly have been reduced to ashes wherever standing on the evening of the fatal fire.

In front of each chapel were old book desks bearing chained volumes. On the north side were two volumes of Fox's Martyrs, and on the south side a third volume of Fox, together with Jewel's Apology.

The flat roofs of this church of Hanmer were all good examples of late Perpendicular work. The roofs of the south chapel and of the whole stretch of the north were treated with exceptional richness of detail. The living belonged to Haghmond Abbey, and the elaborate roof of the north aisle was supposed to be the special work of the monks. In the chapter-house of that abbey, there is still remaining a timber roof of the same plan, though larger in design. This roof was ornamented with a great variety of designs, both monograms and sacred emblems; it had been repainted, apparently without much judgment, in 1857, at the expense of Sir John Hanmer.

The church used to possess large galleries erected in 1616 and in 1638, but these were taken down in 1858. But, at the time of my visit, I noticed a small quaint gallery, that had rather a happy effect than otherwise, over the south door. It bore the date of 1696, and

the parish records say that it was erected by Mr. Thomas Pemberton, of Hanmer, for his own use and benefit.

The fire also consumed two boards of charitable gifts to the poor and to the schools, which were of earlier date than those that usually remain in our parish churches. The oldest benefactions noted on them were of 1617, and 1638.

The pews of the body of the church, though not of any age, were high and singularly inconvenient. My visit to the church in 1888 was paid with a view to soon after conducting a parochial mission at Hanmer, and it is curious to think that it was agreed, after consultation with the vicar, that it would be best to defer the mission until such time as the church could be repewed. Little did we then think of the summary manner in which the old high pews would shortly be removed!

The chancel was also gutted by the fire, but neither the archæologist nor the lover of modern church art can have any regret with regard to that part of the building, save for the general destruction of valuable material. The chancel was built anew in 1720, by Sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker of the House of Commons, in the place of a long disused timber one, said to be of Saxon date. It was refitted in 1883-4, but after a painfully incongruous fashion.

The work of rebuilding and refitting is now going on apace under the guidance of those excellent architects, Messrs. Bodley and Garner. It is a great and costly undertaking, and if these few notes on the destroyed woodwork of this grand old church induce any reader of the *Reliquary* to gladden the heart of the vicar, the rev. Canon Lee, by practical sympathy, the time occupied in putting them on paper will have been well spent.

Local Nomenclature.

FIELD-NAMES.

BY THE REV. J. C. ATKINSON, D.C.L.

THERE is a principle involved in the very being, rather than only the theory, of local nomenclature, to which not only has not due attention been paid, but which never seems even to have excited any distinct attention at all in the minds of not a few of the great army of place-name derivationists. It is one, moreover, of a purely historical nature, and one that must be adequately considered as really involved in no small portion of our existing local names, and affecting a very considerable, and an equally interesting, section of the same—I mean the wide and large class of what may be spoken of in general terms under the cognomen of “field-names.” Thus, to try and illustrate what I mean:—it seems to be generally accepted as a rule—indeed one might almost say adopted as an axiom—that, wherever we meet with words or names involving such elements as *thorpe*, *thwait*, *keld*, *toft*, *garth*, *holm*, *beck*, and so forth, we are

working in a very early stratum of the place-name formation. Lower down, no doubt, is the Anglian or Engle bed, and beneath that the Celtic; but still, that all these just-named elements, whether in the form of suffix, or as other constituents, betoken the epoch of the great Danish cataclysm. But this is a theory to which I demur; which, indeed, I look upon as absolutely untenable, except it be in the great minority of the place-names admitting of such description or definition.

For such a position involves the ignoring of two great facts, neither of which can be ignored by the place-name derivationist without—not the danger merely, but—the certainty that any conclusions he can arrive at without the full recognition and admission of each of those two facts, must collapse as certainly as any other structure built on no foundation at all, or even on a sand that shifts. The two facts adverted to are these:—(1) That the inhabitants of a Danicised district like Cleveland, for instance, in the generations succeeding that of the Danish occupation, continued to speak, and even still, in spite of the nineteenth century schoolmaster, continue speaking, what might almost have been termed a dialect of Danish, as descriptively as if we call it a dialect of English; and (2) that the great, indeed, the preponderating, majority of the local names belonging to the category of field-names are really and truly names of post-medieval imposition. The first of these two statements requires nothing in the way of proof; it is as self-establishing as that English is the language of the English writer; and the other is one which no one who has made the necessary enquiry, and taken the necessary pains to authenticate the apparent results of his enquiries, will be disposed to question, and much more to deny.

In illustration, rather than in support, of this last allegation I will just refer to the counterparts of conveyances, all dated in 1656, contained in what is called the Freeholders' Chest at Danby Castle. There are, in all, about 130 of these counterparts, a few of them involving the conveyances of two or more messuages or farmholds; one of them dealing with the transfer of eight several farms, and one with that of no less than twenty-three. In all, it is safe to say that we have in this chest the record of the change of ownership of no less than 165 to 170 several properties, and that, of 130 of these documents, they hand down to us, on the average, at least ten field-names each. Now, that is a total of 1,300 place-names—variety, field-name. At least 300 more may be assumed for the corresponding field-names of the other farms which are lumped together without specification in the two comprehensive conveyances glanced at above. That a vast number of this great total of 1,600 field-names are merely duplicates, or repetitions of the same name, will, it is likely, be assumed by anyone conversant with such lists. There are "calf-closes," "cow-closes," "lathe-garths," "well-closes," "broom-fields," "broad fields," "seavy intacks," "bakehouse garths," and so forth, without stint. But that is a circumstance which, so far from invalidating the general conclusion as to the date of the imposition of the enormous majority of the whole, actually confirms it, or rather would

if it needed confirmation. And further, it is self-evident rather than demonstrable, that, at the least, nineteen out of every twenty of these names were given after the year 1500, probably after the year 1550, and that they were being added to almost daily at the date of the deeds referred to, by the creation of still new enclosures, each one of which would require, and would obtain, its own special name when once it became a close or field.

But now let us pause to look at the character of not a few of the names thus detailed for our study and consideration. And we will begin with one that is customarily marked out as having what may be called a twofold significance. The word referred to is *thwait*. Now one of my earliest recollections in connection with the study of place-names, when as yet I was a mere tyro in the practice of the pursuit, is that *thwait* not only is, as an element in place-names, an unmistakable index to a name of Scandinavian imposition as well as origin, but that it indicates also the intervention of a specific section of the Scandinavian peoples; that, in short, it is of Norse birth rather than of Old Danish;* and that this is indicated by its comparatively rare occurrence in north-east England, and its comparative frequency in the north-western districts. And, accordingly, I was not disobedient to the authoritative utterance, for, more than twenty years ago, when compiling a list of Cleveland local names, classified according to their terminations, and more than presumably of Scandinavian origin and imposition, while I found nine names in *thorpe*, I mentioned none at all in *thwait*. Five or six years later, when engaged on an introduction to another book, while adding four in *thorpe* to my former list, I was so far further informed as to be able to add a dozen in *thwait* to the previous lists. But, in the former case, the names were, with very scanty exceptions, derived from documents dating between Domesday and the end of the fifteenth century, at the very latest; while, as regards the later compilation, I had ransacked every available source of information, private knowledge, personal enquiry, writings of any date (and mainly post-medieval), and had been enabled in this way to furnish forth so goodly an array as that just stated.

But out of the whole twelve two or three only bear the test of analysis and enlarged acquaintance with the general subject; and even with respect to them it is necessary to speak with some reserve. But there is no necessity for reserve as to the statement that the great majority of them were not only not of Norse origin, but were not given by original Scandinavian settlers at all.

* To give but one illustration:—Canon Isaac Taylor ("Words and Places," p. 159) writes—"The word *toft* is distinctly Danish and East Anglian. It is very scarce in Norway and Westmoreland, and is unknown in Cumberland. It signifies a homestead or enclosure, and, like *by* and *thorpe*, it is an indication of permanent colonization. *Thwaite*, on the other hand, is the distinctive Norwegian suffix. The meaning is nearly the same as the Saxon *field*, a forest clearing. It is very common in Norway, it occurs forty-three times in Cumberland, and not once in Lincolnshire, while *thorpe*, the chief Danish test-word, which occurs sixty-three times in Lincolnshire, is found only once in Cumberland."

The list referred to is given in my "History of Cleveland," p. 90, and two of the names quoted are from Danby, viz., Millthwaite and Stubblethwaite. I am now in the position to supplement the list from the said parish, as follows:—Armethwaite or Armetthwaite, Butterthwait, Thwaite or Thwaites-bank, Thwaites or Whates, Thwait-or Waith-dike, Upper Whaiths or High Whaiths, Nether, Lower or Low Whaiths, besides Eskebriggethwaite and Carlethwaite.

The two names last quoted are found in a document dated in 1242, and it is a little startling to find a "Norse" *thwait* named after a mediæval bridge—none other, in point of fact, than one of the unhappy mediæval bridges of Danby doomed to destruction in modern times by reason of the exigencies of modern traffic. But this is a case of presumption only. Let us take another, namely, Butterthwait or Butterthwait. The place so named used to be called, by almost everyone, Butterwicks; by the few exceptions, Butterwits. Naturally, perhaps, the latter was regarded as simply a folks-corruption of the former, for why should not the name range with the two places so named in Yorkshire and the other two in Lincolnshire? Besides, when Canon Taylor writes, "we find the name of Buthar (Icelandic or ancient Norse) in Buttermere, Butterhill, and Buttergill," why should we not fancy we had such a person again in Danby Butterwicks?

But, unfortunately, the Butter-thwaites are mentioned in no less than four of the conveyances (dating in 1656) already mentioned, and in such a way as to show that recent enclosures have been made there for agricultural purposes, and that these enclosures have been apportioned between farms called Armethwaite, Lower Armethwaite, and Crossley-side House, while as to what *thwaites*, *whates*, or *whaithes* meant, such entries as that which follows—one of a dozen or so—sufficiently show:—"a parcell of meadow-ground called by the name of an acre in the Lowe Whaites in Glasedale Lawnes, and also four averish gates throughout the Lower Whates and the Upper Whaites in Glasedale Lawnes aforesaid, as it is now devided."

There were meadow-lands then in the Thwaites, apportioned in acres (or strips, as it appears elsewhere), over which, after the hay was severed and removed, there were also apportioned so many average, averish, or fog-gates, or right of stray and pasturage for so many animals of the ox-kind, and these *thwaites* were in the various Lawnes, Launds, or spaces within the woodlands, open enough to admit of meadow lands in places, summer pasturage over perhaps wider spaces (the "*sylva pastilis*" or "*pasturalis*" of Domesday), but yet still woodland enough to allow of numerous rights of taking garsell, garthsell, hedge-boot or hedging—all these synonymous terms being used—for use on their own lands by the diverse holders of such rights.

And thus we have explained the presence of so many *thwaites* in one single parochial area. For the parochial area of nearly twenty-three thousand acres of land, which, in Domesday times, had been so wood-begrown that barely twelve hundred acres could be returned as cultivable, had, within a very measurable space of time before 1656,

become subjected to the processes of enclosure as well as clearing (which processes were still, in 1656, alike systematised and in full operation), before which the woods were disappearing, and the very *thwaits* themselves being brought under the plough. They are localised all over the parish, as well as, and necessarily as well as, the Launds or Lawns, and more than one of them betray the occasion, or the reason, of their distinctive naming. Such is Stubblewaite. It had been, and not so long since, "stubbed" or stubbled—cleared of the stubs or stumps of the former scrogs, or stunted woody growth—which to this day show an inclination to re-assert their former possession of the soil. Such, again, is the case with our Butterwaites. The herbage growing there was such as to yield excellent butter; and it is very far from irrelevant to remark that the farm comprising the farms named in the old conveyances as sharing the Butterthwaites closes in lion-wise, has been famous as producing some of the very finest of the fine cheeses made in the entire district during the forty-four years of my personal acquaintance with the place.

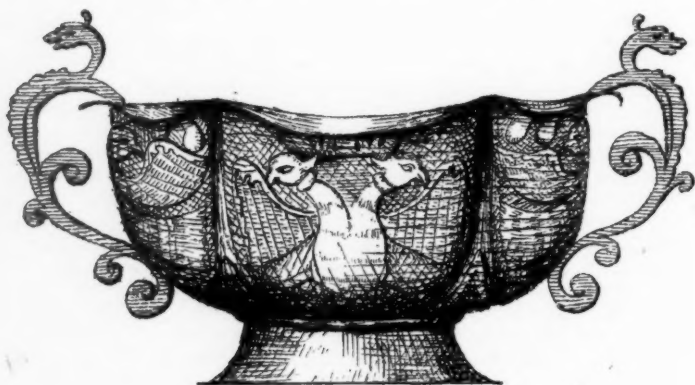
It seems scarcely necessary to advance more in connection with the fallacy involved in the theory which makes "thwait," without any sort of qualification, an index to the presence and personal influence of a Norse element in the settling or colonising population. But it may not be inexpedient to remark that the same is equally true of others of these quasi-testwords. For even *by* is one of them. These conveyances disclose the existence, down to 1656, of no less than three localities in the parish called Sowerby, one of which is still extant. I had, in the lists aforesaid, claimed this as of original Danish imposition and signification. I do so no longer. What the name means, or what it meant when given, or, perhaps, in other words, why it was given, I do not know; but I couple it with the Sower close, mentioned in one of the conveyances, and with the Sour or Sowre Ings, all several, named in five others of them; and I infer that the herbage growing on them, and probably because of their wet or marshy character, was what the farmer still calls "sour," or coarse, in-nutritious, even, on occasion, unwholesome. But one thing was abundantly clear, and that was that the final syllable could have nothing whatever to do with *by* in its original sense of farm-seat, settlement, or hamlet.

And—to mention but one other case now—the same remarks apply, and with even far greater force, to no small proportion of the local names involving the element *toft*. When one thinks of the hundreds on hundreds of instances in which early mediæval *tofta*—mainly "ædificata" no doubt, but sometimes also "non-ædificata," and that is, "built-upon" or "not built upon"—existed, that, in fact, no vill or township was without them, it is easy to see in how large a number of cases that name has no more to do with actual Danish imposition than the *ton* in such cases as Castleton in Danby, has with an earlier Anglian imposition. That name is not four centuries old yet.

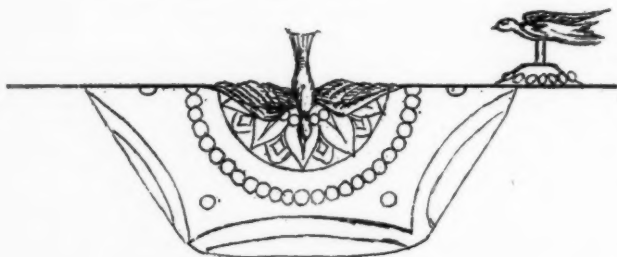
On the use among the Greeks of the Zeon.

BY THE VERY REV. JOSEPH HIRST.

THE Zeon is a sacred vessel of the Greek Church, used for the ablution or rinsing of the chalice during Mass. The beautiful specimen of which we here give a figure and interior view section, is a small silver vessel, having inside a dove perched upon a stem fixed in the bottom of the cup, now preserved in the collection of the newly-formed Society of Christian Archæology at Athens.



ZEON BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY
AT ATHENS.



INTERIOR VIEW SECTION OF THE SAME.

The following description of this beautifully embossed sacred vessel is sent by Sig. Varuchas, the President, who has kindly had this precious object under his care photographed expressly for the readers of the *Reliquary*.

"Zeon is the name of the vessel that contains the warm water which the priest pours into the chalice while he sings the *koinonikon*. The warm water symbolizes the blood and water that flowed warm from the wound of Christ's divine side; wherefore the celebrant says, 'The kindling of faith, full of the Holy Ghost, Amen.'

"After the dividing of the holy bread, the deacon offers the Zeon, saying, 'Fill, O master, the holy chalice.' The priest pours from it into the holy chalice to be united with the blood of Christ, saying, 'The filling of the chalice of faith, of the Holy Ghost.'

"The priest, when blessing the Zeon, says, 'Blessed be the zesis of Thy saints, always, now, and ever, and for generations of generations. Amen.'"

When last in Athens, I experienced no small difficulty in obtaining any information about the use of the Zeon, even in enquiries made among the Greek clergy. Since then, however, I have received the following short note from another of my friends, the Athenian archaeologist, Signor Lambakis.

"The Zeon is a sacred vessel in which hot water is contained for pouring into the chalice during Mass. This hot water is poured into the consecrated wine in order to indicate externally the hot blood of Jesus Christ. In this ceremony certain holy words are pronounced by the priest, 'The Faith of the Holy Ghost.'

"According to others the Zeon, the contained being put by metonymy for the container, is poured into the chalice, because from the open side of our Lord came forth blood and water. In ancient times there existed a heresy called that of the *Hydroparastata*, who used in the Holy Eucharist simply water and no wine. This heresy was condemned by the Church. In Armenia some used to consecrate the Holy Eucharist without any water, with wine only. These also were condemned by the Sixth General Council, in the 82nd canon.

"What began, however, as an integral portion of the Holy Sacrifice, ended in becoming, in course of time, a mere ceremonial adjunct for the purpose of purification or ablution."

In his *Explication de la Sainte Messe*, Le Brun says, "To purify a vessel is to remove from it what does not belong to it;" hence the ablution of the chalice and of the mouth of the priest, which is made in order that nothing of the sacred elements may remain there, is called a purification. During the first twelve centuries of the Church this ablution did not commonly take place. Liturgical writers before the time of Innocent III., observe only that the priest washes his hands, and that the water is to be poured into a decent place called the piscina, and that we are to pour into the same place what has served to wash the chalice. But out of greater respect, and to avoid all danger of desecration, it was afterwards thought proper for the priest to himself receive the ablution, in which some particle of the Body and Blood of our Lord might still remain. Pope Innocent III. wrote to the Bishop of Maguelonne (this see was afterwards transferred to Montpellier), in 1212, that the priest ought to always make the ablution with wine, and to take it himself. In the ancient

Consuetudinaries of Cluny and of Saint Benigne of Dijon, and in the ancient Ordinary of Prémontré, three several ablutions are prescribed, the priest first taking the wine with which he has purified the chalice, next purifying his fingers in another chalice, and after taking this second ablution, having again to purify this second chalice with wine, also to be consumed by him. The priest had still, however, furthermore, to wash his hands or fingers at the piscina near the altar.

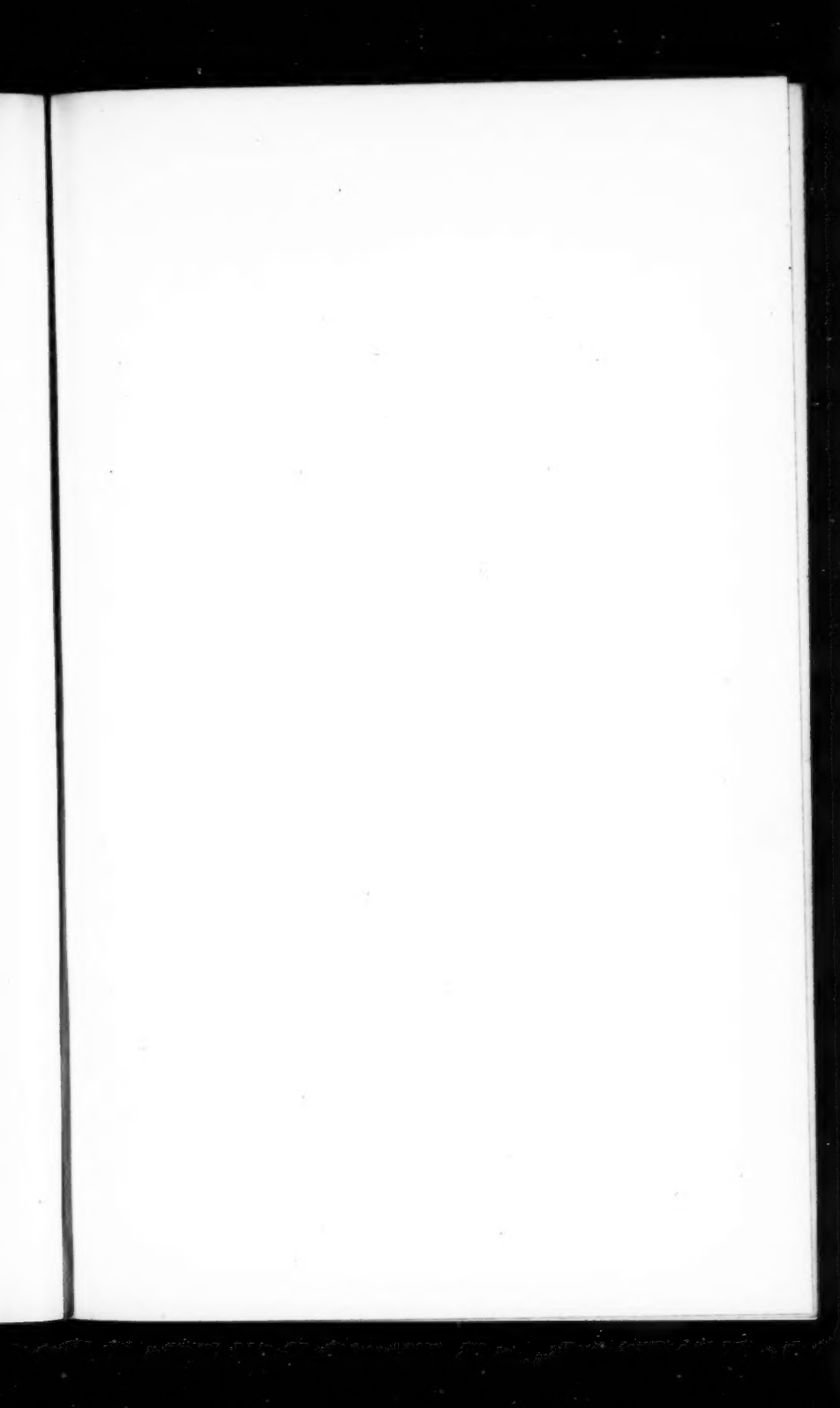
The almost universal custom, however, was to perform the two ablutions which are alone prescribed in the Rubrics of the Roman Missal, the one of the chalice with unmixed wine, the other with wine and water, wherewith to purify at one and the same time the fingers and the chalice. Of the Emperor Henry II., who lived at the beginning of the eleventh century, it is said, that when he heard Mass, he used to beg for the ablution, and to receive it with great devotion. In the Latin Church, the priest uses a small cloth called a mundatory, for drying the chalice; the Greeks use a sponge instead.

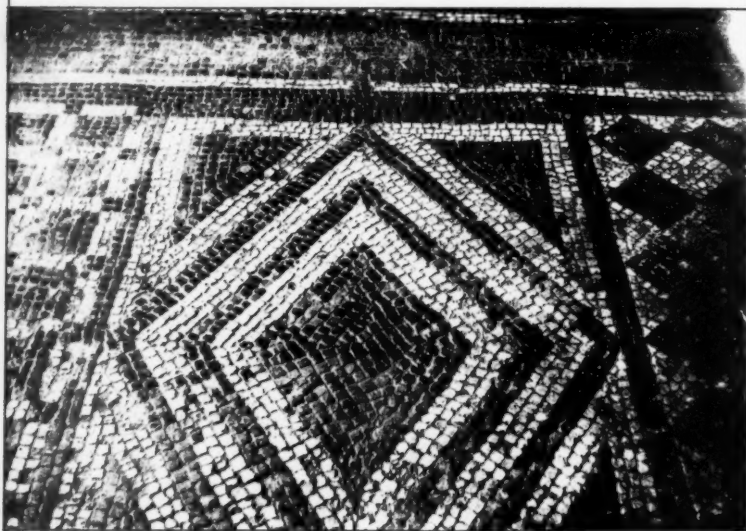
The use of a second chalice for the purpose of ablution brings us in the Latin rite into closer resemblance to the Greek custom, represented by the handsome silver vessel we are herewith introducing to the notice of our readers. Of old time it was said that the sacrifice of the Christian Church was performed in vessels of wood and in common apparel. *Tunc enim* (says Durandus) *erant lignei calices, et aurei Sacerdotes. Nunc vero contra est.* From the time of St. Jerome, however, Mass was always celebrated in robes set apart for the purpose, and with vessels set apart for the purpose, and not used for any secular object. *Religio divina* (says the holy doctor) *alterum habitum habet in ministerio altaris, alterum in usu vitæque communi.*

Of the Archimandrite, St. Theodore, it is related that he refused to make use at the altar of a very beautiful silver cup, because it had been fashioned out of a vessel used at table by a woman of infamous life. And Perinthius, Bishop of Byzantium, says Nicephorus in his Church History, had no sooner discovered that a silver vessel he had bought for some purpose connected with the relics of St. Glyceria in his church, had once belonged to the magician Paulinus, than he substituted for it a brazen ewer, which had hitherto served in its stead.

The Fourth Council of Braga, in Spain, held in the seventh century, forbids clerics under pain of deposition, and laymen under pain of perpetual excommunication, from taking vessels from the altar and using them for secular purposes.

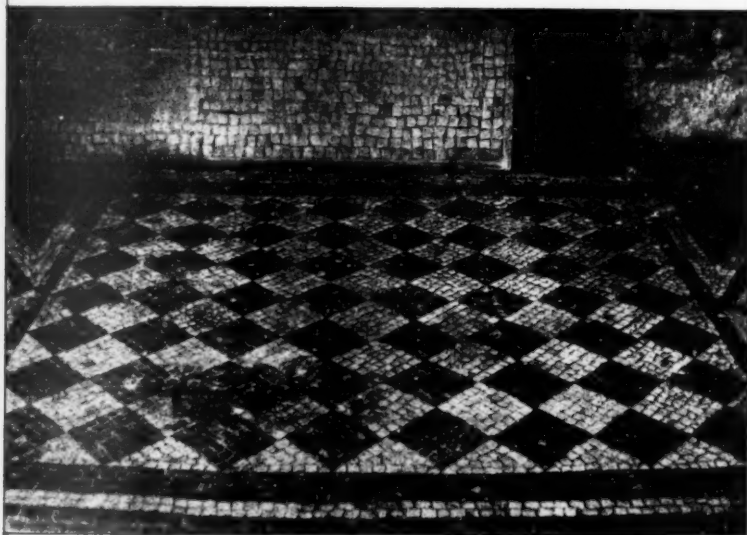
Persona quæ sciendo divina vasa vel ministeria, aut in usus suos transtulerit, aut comedere in his, vel poculum sibi sumendum elegerit, gradus sui, vel officii periculum sustinebit: ita tamen ut, si de sæcularibus fuerit perpetua excommunicatione damnetur, si vero Religiosus ab officio deponatur. Then was added a special canon, forbidding the use of the sacred vessels at marriage feasts: *Ad nuptiarum ornatum divina ministeria non præstentur, ne dum improborum contactu, pompæque sæcularis luxuriæ polluantur, ad officia sacri ministerii videantur indigna.*





PAVEMENT I.

SECTION A.



PAVEMENT I.

SECTION B.

We may conclude with a notice of the singular use of a silver ewer, observed by Butler in the Cathedral at Cairo, and given in his *Coptic Churches*, Vol. II., p. 53. "After the celebration of the Korbân, an acolyte pours water from the ewer over the hands of the priest, who sprinkles first the haikal, then the other priests or attendants, then mounts a bench outside and scatters drops of water over the congregation, who crowd round with upturned faces eager to catch the spray."

Some Notes on the Roman Pavements at Isurium.

BY ALEX. D. H. LEADMAN, F.S.A.

THE picturesque village of Aldborough, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, stands on the exact site of the Roman city of Isurium, and the Romans, those proud conquerors of the world, have left in it traces of a civilisation but little, if at all, inferior to our own. Go where you will in Aldborough, Roman remains meet your view. Should a grave be dug in the churchyard, coins, pieces of pottery, and tiles are sure to be found. If a new building is to be erected, excavating for the foundations is certain to reveal something connected with the Roman occupation. The soil, so to speak, teems with relics, and will one day amply reward a thorough exploration, for in many places it has never been meddled with. It is, indeed, very much to be desired that a careful and systematic excavation and survey of Isurium should be undertaken.

The wall which surrounded the Roman city can be traced, and in some places has been bared, so that there is no difficulty in defining the exact size of the city. Aldborough is, indeed, a most attractive place for the antiquary, and should the day be fine, and that time of the year be chosen when the trees are in full foliage, he will linger in admiration of its beauties, and his visit will leave an indelible charm on his memory.

But, chief of all, Aldborough abounds in those monuments of an early industry, tessellated pavements. There are no fewer than nine, and of these six are *in situ*. There are also several fragments of others. The three which have been removed from their original sites were not shifted wantonly, but they were moved that they might be preserved, for they were found when laying gas mains and drains in the roads. What the original number of the pavements was it would, of course, be impossible to state, as some have perished through neglect, and others have been broken up in a past age, when very few people knew their priceless value, and when veneration for antiquities was at a low ebb. Evidently they must have been numerous, and they go far to prove that Isurium, in its days of Roman splendour, was the residence of the wealthy, and as its situation

is both pleasant and salubrious, it was most likely a health-resort, a kind of summer barracks, and not a stern war-camp like Eboracum. All these handsome pavements are on the west side of the city; nothing has been found to match them on the eastern part; the little that has been discovered there is very coarse and plain. It would seem that the Romans had their "West and East ends."

The pavements still existing are in good preservation, and, with one exception, are well kept. It has been my lot to show them to many of my friends and to numerous societies, and often indeed have I heard the remark, "I have never seen anything like them," and antiquaries who are familiar with Rome itself have uttered similar words to me.

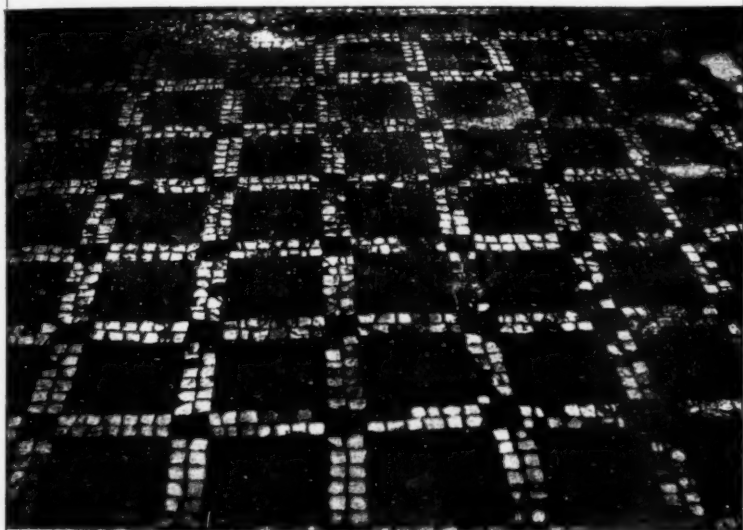
On entering Aldborough from Boroughbridge, just past the present Aldborough Manor, there is a low, old-fashioned thatched house, and over its door a painted sign informs you that,

"This is the Ancient Manor House
And in it you will See
The Roman Works
A Great Curiosity."

In a room at the back of this house is a very perfect pavement (Plates ix. and x., Pavement i., Sections a, b. and c). It was discovered in 1732, and is about fourteen-and-a-half feet square. The design is irregular, part of the tesserae are arranged in lozenge form, part in squares, and the rest in long, straight lines. The colours of the tesserae are red, slate, and brown. There is not very much ornament, but when gazing upon the geometrical symmetry with which the little cubes are laid, one is struck with wonder at the thousands of tesserae employed, and the painstaking skill and patience of the artificer who laid it.

The other pavement, of which I have given an illustration (Plate x., Pavement ii.), is the gem of all. It was discovered in 1848, and is situated in the garden of that ancient hostelry, the *Aldeburgh Arms*. It is nine feet square, and is surrounded by its original foundations. At the southern corner a flue-tile remains still *in situ*, and the hollow flue can be detected a portion of the way round its edge. The pavement is formed of an elaborate pattern, full of colour, and replete with design. The centre is a beautiful star of eight rays springing from a circle, the tesserae are very small and of the most delicate workmanship. I question whether there is a finer pavement than this in England—or even in the whole world. I am glad to say that it is kept under lock and key, and protected by a substantial stone building.

I hope to be able to describe more fully the remaining pavements in some future paper.



PAVEMENT I.

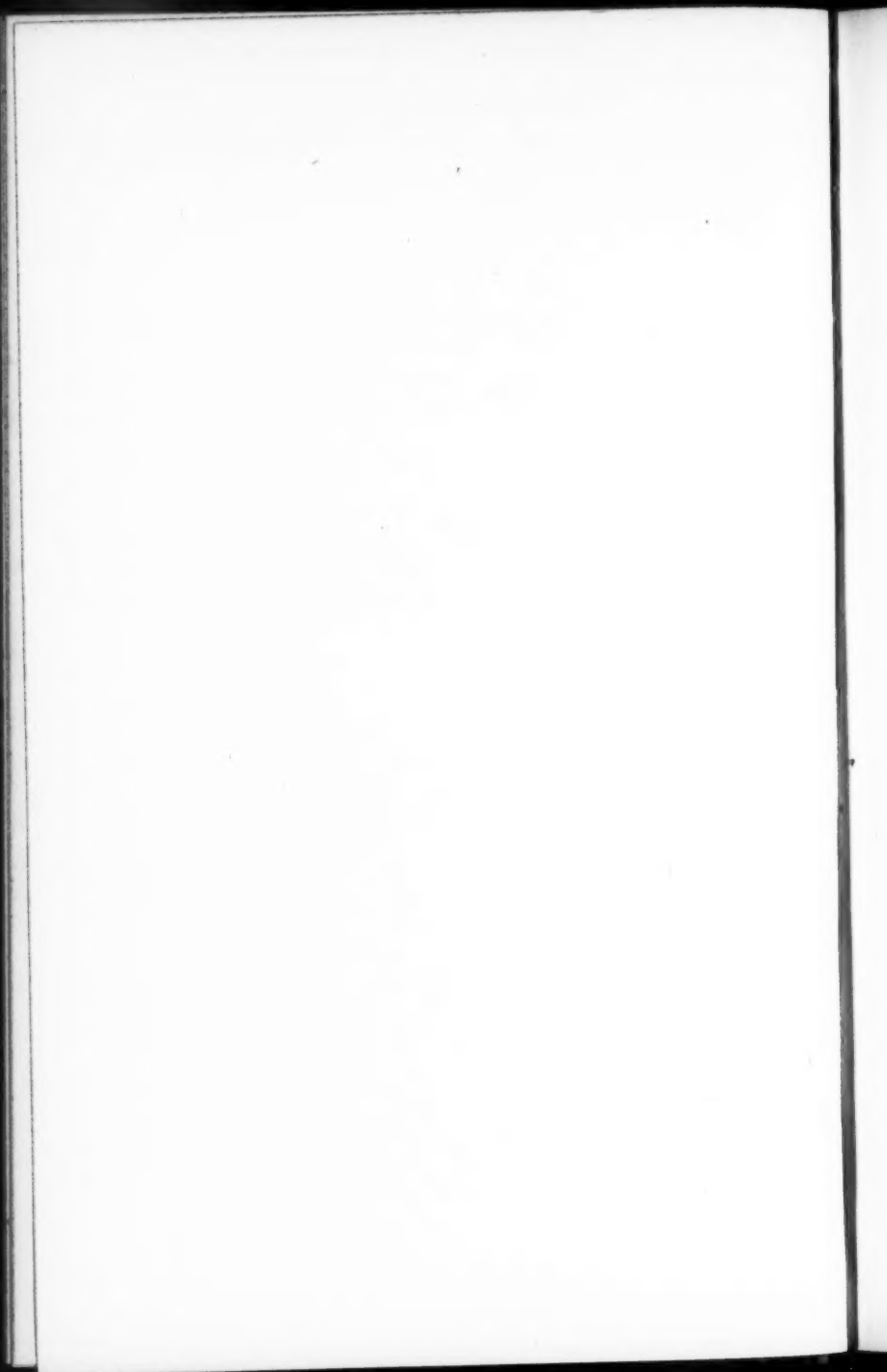
SECTION C.



PAVEMENT II.

DEMROSE & SONS, PHOTO-ENIT.

LONDON & DENBY



The Powell Roll of Arms (temp. Edward III.).

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

(Concluded from Vol. III., page 240.)

		Powell.	Orig.
		fo. sp.	fo. sp.
530. Arg., a chief Gu., and over all a bend Az.; a label of three pendants Or.	s' Rauff Crummewell.	[27, 4]	24 ^b 11
531. Erm., a chief party per pale indented fusilly Or and Gu.	s' gilberd Schotussbrok.	[27, 5]	24 ^b 12
532. Gu., a fess Vair betw. three fleurs-de-lis each issuant from a leopard's face Or.	s' William Cauntelo.	[27, 6]	25, 1
533. Arg., two bends Gu.	s' Water Haket.	[27, 7]	25, 2
534. Arg., a chevron Sa. and label of three pendants Gu.	s' th'm *a tr' [this struck out with the pen; above is written, in modern hand, "Wauton"].	[27, 8]	25, 3
535. Arg., two bars Az., and in chief three chaplets of roses Gu.	s' Rich' basset.	[27, 9]	25, 4
536. Gu., a lion ramp. Arg. debriused by a baston Az.	s' Rob' tylliol.	[27, 10]	25, 5
537. Bendy of ten Sa. and Or, a canton Erm.	s' Hug' fys hotus, Ebor. [this cancelled by ink strokes; above is written "s' Jon byssop-tone"].	[27, 11]	25, 6
538. Arg., two chevrons Gu. and a label of three pendants Az.	s' laurence Semor.	[27, 12]	25, 7
539. Or, a bordure indented Gu. and label of three pendants Az.	s' Simond furneus.	[27, 13]	25, 8
540. Arg., two chevrons Gu.; a label of three pendants Az. each charged a fleur-de-lis Or.	s' nicole Semor.	[27, 14]	25, 9
541. Barry of six Arg. and Az. within a bordure of the second.	s' Rob' de Houtone, not- yngamschyre.	[27, 15]	25, 10
542. Gu., crusilly and a chevron Or.	s' felyp Kyme, de Hiedeye.	[27, 16]	25, 11
543. Arg., a cross patée Gu. voided of the field.	s' Weliam bracebrigge, Ardern [written above, in Elizabethan hand, is: "braconbridge, Ar- derne"].	[27, 17]	25, 12
544. Chequy Or and Az., a chevron Erm.	le count de Warwyk [later hand].	[27, 18]	25 ^b 1
545. Gu., a cinquefoil Erm. pierced . . .	[Blank] bossew [later hand].	[27, 19]	25 ^b 2
546. Gu., six mascles, 3, 2 & 1, Or.	[Blank] quynsse [later hand].	[27, 20]	25 ^b 3
547. Or, a cross Gu.	Count de Vleceter [later hand].	[28, 1]	25 ^b 4
548. Barruly (of 16) Arg. and Az., an orle of nine martlets Gu.	[Blank] penbrowk [later hand; "Valence" added in modern hand].	[28, 2]	25 ^b 5
549. Gu., a lion ramp. tail forked Arg.	[Blank] at wod [later hand].	[28, 3]	25 ^b 6

		Powell. fo. sp.	Orig. fo. sp.
550. Az., three open brays in pale Or, and on a chief Erm. a demi-lion ramp. Gu. issuant.	{ [Blank] Janville [later hand; written above, also in later hand, is: "Jenuelle."]	[28, 4]	25 ^b 7
551. Or, a chief indented dancettée Az.	{ [Blank] ormond; butteler [later hand].	[28, 5]	25 ^b 8
552. Quarterly Or and Gu., four lions passant counterchanged.	{ [Blank] Waleis [later hand].	[28, 6]	25 ^b 9
553. Or, a lion ramp. Purpure with a horse shoe in its mouth and langued Gu.	{ counte Nycoll [later hand].	[28, 7]	25 ^b 10
554. Barruly (of 14) Arg. and Gu., an orle of eight martlets Sa.	{ s' patrik Chaworth [later hand].	[28, 8]	25 ^b 11
555. Arg., a maunch Gu.	{ [Blank] Therkyld [later hand].	[28, 9]	25 ^b 12
556. Az., crusilly and two hautboys in pile Or.	{ s' Roger trumpentone.	[28, 10]	26, 1
557. Gu., billetty and a lion ramp. Or.	{ sire Rauff bolmer.	[28, 11]	26, 2
558. Az., billetty and a cross Arg.	{ s' Rob' stanegraue.	[28, 12]	26, 3
559. Gu., frettée Arg., and a label of three pendants Or.	{ s' Rich' de Hudelistone.	[28, 13]	26, 4
560. Arg., on a chevron Sa. three roundles Or.	{ s' Nicol de boys.	[28, 14]	26, 5
561. Arg., on a chief Az. three lions ramp. of the field, and over all a baston Gu.	{ s' th'm de bykenor.	[28, 15]	26, 6
562. Arg., a fess Gu. frettée Or, and in chief three mullets of the second.	{ s' ffelip de Vernay.	[28, 16]	26, 7
563. Az., an eagle displayed barry of eight Arg. and Gu.	{ s' Jon de castre.	[28, 17]	26, 8
564. Or, on a fess betw. two chevrons Gu. three mullets Arg. pierced of the second.	{ s' Water de Teye.	[28, 18]	26, 9
565. Az., a fess Gu. betw. three popinjays Or.	{ s' th'm de hauuyle.	[28, 19]	26, 10
566. Or, on a cross Vert five pierced mullets . . . [The mullets look like Sa. but are possibly Arg. discoloured].	{ s' th'm de chaucoumbe.	[28, 20]	26, 11
567. Arg., three ravens Sa., beaked and legged Gu.	{ s' Jon cormayl.	[29, 1]	26, 12
568. Erm., two bars gemelles Gu.	{ sire Water Hundur-combe.	[29, 2]	26 ^b 1
569. Arg., three cinquefoils Sa. pierced of the field.	{ s' Water bordoun.	[29, 3]	26 ^b 2
570. Arg., on a fess Sa. three six-foils Or pierced of the second, and in chief a lion passant Gu.	{ s' th'm moran.	[29, 4]	26 ^b 3
571. Arg., a fess dancettée paly of six Sa. and Gu. betw. three mullets of six points of the second pierced of the first.	{ No name.	[29, 5]	26 ^b 4
572. Or, three bends Gu., and a label of as many pendants Az.	{ s' Gy de la Peure.	[29, 6]	26 ^b 5
573. Or, a chevron Vert.	{ s' William Inge.	[29, 7]	26 ^b 6
574. Gu., crusilly and a chief Or.	{ No name.	[29, 8]	26 ^b 7
575. Arg., a saltire engrailed Sa.	{ s' bauldyn manerus.	[29, 9]	26 ^b 8
576. Erm., a bend Gu.	{ s' William bagot.	[29, 10]	26 ^b 9
577. Quarterly Or and Gu., over all a baston Sa.	{ s' Jon Clauerynge.	[29, 11]	26 ^b 10
578. Gu., a lion ramp. Erm. crowned Or.	{ s' Jon Hamelyn.	[29, 12]	26 ^b 11

		Powell.	Orig.
		fo. sp.	fo. sp.
579. Az., frettée Arg. within a bordure indented Or.	s' Rob' Hechyngam.	[29, 13]	26 ^b 12
580. Or, a fess betw. two bars gemelles Az.	s' geffrey de la mare.	[29, 14]	27, 1
581. Paly of six Or and Gu., on a canton Arg. a mullet Sa. pierced of the third.	s' Rich' Welle.	[29, 15]	27, 2
582. Vairy Arg. and Sa., a baston Or.	s' Jon grendon.	[29, 16]	27, 3
583. Gu., a fess betw. three popinjays Arg.	s' Jon fy marmd[us]k.	[29, 17]	27, 4
584. Arg., a saltire Gu.	s' Jon neuyle.	[29, 18]	27, 5
585. Chequy Or and Gu., a chief Erm.	s' Rob' tatessale.	[29, 19]	27, 6
586. Arg., on a chief Gu. two martlets Or; a bordure indented Sa.	s' Jon Seint Jon.	[29, 20]	27, 7
587. Barry nebuly of six Arg. and Sa.	s' gilberd Elesfeld.	[30, 1]	27, 8
588. Sa., three lions ramp. Arg.	s' Rob' Engleys.	[30, 2]	27, 9
589. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa. billetty Or.	s' Rob' Asskeby.	[30, 3]	27, 10
590. Az., crusilly Gu., a lion ramp. Arg.	s' Ailsander monfort.	[30, 4]	27, 11
591. Az., a lion ramp. Arg. debriused by a baston Gu.	s' Jon Weylaund.	[30, 5]	27, 12
592. Arg., three bars gemelles Gu.	s' William Hertlou.	[30, 6]	27 ^b 1
593. Az., crusilly and a lion ramp. Or within a bordure engrailed Arg.	No name.	[30, 7]	27 ^b 2
594. Arg., a chevron Gu. and label of three pendants Vert.	s' th'm Se'mor.	[30, 8]	27 ^b 3
595. Arg., on three bars Gu. six cross crosslets, 3, 2 and 1, Or.	s' Rob' daundeley.	[30, 9]	27 ^b 4
596. Erm., three bars Gu.	s' Herry Husey.	[30, 10]	27 ^b 5
597. Gu., three stirrups with straps Arg.	s' Pers Skydemor.	[30, 11]	27 ^b 6
598. Gu., crusilly Or, a lion ramp. gardant and bordure engrailed Arg.	s' th'm ludelowe [written above, in Elizabethan hand, is "ludelowe"]	[30, 12]	27 ^b 7
599. Az., two bars gemelles and in chief a lion passant Or.	s' Henri tregos.	[30, 13]	27 ^b 8
600. Arg., a double-headed eagle displayed Gu.	s' Jon Sigestone.	[30, 14]	27 ^b 9
601. Az., two lions passant Or, and a label of three pendants Arg.	s' Rich' . . . eney.	[30, 15]	27 ^b 10
602. Gu., three capons within a bordure engrailed Arg.	s' Rob' Capoun.	[30, 16]	27 ^b 11
603. Az., six griffins segreant Or.	s' John Meus.	[30, 17]	27 ^b 12
604. Gu., an orle Erm. and label of three pendants Az.	s' Ingram doumfframuyle.	[30, 18]	28, 1
605. Gu., a lion ramp. Vair.	s' Weliam [surname almost gone; written over it, in Elizabethan hand, is "Eueringham"]	[30, 19]	28, 2
606. Erm., on a canton Gu. an orle Arg.	s' th'm Su . . . [rest gone; written over it, in modern hand, is "Bassett"]	[30, 20]	28, 3
607. Arg., on a chevron Sa. three leopards' faces Or.	s' Rob' gower.	[31, 1]	28, 4
608. Arg., a lion ramp. tail forked Purpure.	s' William Story.	[31, 2]	28, 5

		Powell. fo. sp.	Orig. fo. sp.
609. Gu., bezantée and a lion ramp. Arg.	s' nicole Hewyk.	[31, 3]	28, 6
610. Gu., a lion ramp. within a bordure engrailed Erm.	s' Rich' benet.	[31, 4]	28, 7
611. Az., two bars Arg.	s' Hugh Venables.	[31, 5]	28, 8
612. Gu., a lion ramp. Arg. crowned Or.	s' th'm Halwetone.	[31, 6]	28, 9
613. Gu., three dexter hands erected, 2 and 1, Erm.	s' th'm malemeynus.	[31, 7]	28, 10
614. Gu., crusilly fitchée and a lion ramp. Or, armed Az.	s' Water Hoptone.	[31, 8]	28, 11
615. Gu., a chevron chequy Arg. and Sa.	s' William boteler.	[31, 9]	28, 12
616. Gu., a cross Arg. betw. four cross crosslets fitchée Or.	s' th'm brokhillle.	[31, 10]	28 ^b , 1
617. Gu., billetty Or, a lion ramp. Arg.	s' Welliam gramori.	[31, 11]	28 ^b , 2
618. Arg., a fess Sa. frettée Or.	s' Roger de burton.	[31, 12]	28 ^b , 3
619. Arg., on an inescutcheon Gu. within an orle of eight-foils of the second, pierced of the first, three cross crosslets fitchée Or.	s' Rauff Darcy.	[31, 13]	28 ^b , 4
620. Or, a lion ramp. Purpure.	s' Rich' Peule.	[31, 14]	28 ^b , 5
621. Vair, a label of three pendants Gu.	s' milis beuchamp.	[31, 15]	28 ^b , 6
622. Lozengy Or and Az.	s' Rauff gorges.	[31, 16]	28 ^b , 7
623. Or, an eagle displayed Purpure.	s' Simond lyndesaye.	[31, 17]	28 ^b , 8
624. Az., a cross recercellée and bo- tonnée Or.	s' moris de Bruñ [written above, in Elizabethan hand, is "brime"]	[31, 18]	28 ^b , 9
625. Arg., two bars Gu.	s' William martin.	[31, 19]	28 ^b , 10
626. Or, frettée Gu.	s' Th'm Verdon.	[31, 20]	28 ^b , 11
627. Or, a bend Sa.	s' Pers Mauley.	[31, 21]	28 ^b , 12

[Finis.]

The following forty-five banners of the Nobility precede the Roll:—

1. Quarterly, 1 & 4, Az., five fleurs-de-lis, 2, 1 & 2, Or; 2 & 3, Gu., three lions passant gardant in pale Or.	Ry dengleterre.	1	1
2. The same with a label of three pendants Arg.	Prince de Galis.	1	2
3. Blank.	Monsir Houel	1	3
4. Blank.	Monsir Joh' de Gaunt.	1	4
5. Gu., three lions passant gardant in pale Or; a label of as many pendants Az.	Counte de Lancastre.	1	5
6. Gu., three lions passant gardant in pale Or within a bordure Arg.	Counte de Kent.	1	6
7. Az., a bend Arg. betw. two cotises and six lions ramp. Or.	Counte de Herforde.	1	7
8. Az., a bend Arg. betw. two cotises and six lions ramp. Or.	Conte de Norhanton.	1	8
9. Quarterly, 1 & 4, Gu., a lion ramp. Or; 2 & 3, Chequy Or and Az.	Arun	1	9
10. Gu., a fess betw. six cross crosslets Or.	Counte de Warwyk.	1	10
11. Sa., a cross engrailed Or fimbriated Gu.	Cunt Suthfolke.	1	11

		Powell. fo. sp.	Orig. fo. sp.
12. Quarterly, 1 & 4, Or, a maunch Gu. ; 2 & 3, Barry of ten Arg. and Az. (the martlets gone).	Counte de Penbroke.	1	12
13. Arg., three fusils conjoined in fess Gu.	Counte de Salisbiri.	1 ^b	1
14. Arg., five cross crosslets fitchée Sa., 2, 1 & 2, and on a chief Az. two mullets of the first pierced . . .	Counte de Hundedone.	1 ^b	2
15. Quarterly Gu. and Or, in the first quarter a mullet Arg. pierced . . .	Counte de Oxenforde.	1 ^b	3
16. Gu., crusilly fitchée Or and a cinquefoil of the second pierced of the field.	Counte de Anegoos.	1 ^b	4
17. Arg., three roundles Gu., and a label of as many pendants Az.	Counte de deueñschir.	1 ^b	5
18. Or, two bars and in chief three roundles Gu.	Wake.	1 ^b	6
19. Or, a lion ramp. Az.	Perci.	1 ^b	7
20. Gu., a lion ramp. Arg.	Mumbrai.	1 ^b	8
21. Gu., three water bougets, 2 & 1, Arg.	Ros.	1 ^b	9
22. Quarterly Or and Gu., in the 2nd and 3rd quarters fretée Or, and over all a baston Sa.	Sire Spenser.	1 ^b	10
23. Or, a chevron Gu.	barun de stafforþe.	1 ^b	11
24. Gu., a lion ramp. within a bor- dure engrailed Or.	Talbot.	1 ^b	12
25. Gu., on a chevron Or three estoiles of five points Sa.	Cobham.	2	1
26. Az. three bars Or, and on a chief of the first two pales betw. two gyrons of the second ; an inescutcheon Arg.	Mortimer.	2	2
27. Or, three chevrons Sa.	Maugne.	2	3
28. Barry of eight Arg. and Az.	Grey.	2	4
29. Barry of eight Arg. and Az. ; a baston Gu.	Rytherisfelde.	2	5
30. Barry of six Vert and Or.	Ponyngis.	2	6
31. Or, a saltire engrailed Sa.	buthurth.	2	7
32. Gu., four fusils conjoined in fess Arg.	Daubeneye.	2	8
33. Erm., a cross engrailed Gu.	Northwode.	2	9
34. Gu., crusilly potent and a chevron Arg.	berkelee.	2	10
35. Or, on a bend Gu. three goats passant Arg.	Cheueriston.	2	11
36. Gu., semée of roundles Or, a canton Erm.	le suche.	2	12
37. Az., three cinquefoils in pale Or pierced of the field.	Bardolf.	2 ^b	1
38. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa., crowned Or.	Morle.	2 ^b	2
39. Gu., eight escallops Arg., 3, 2 & 3.	Scalis.	2 ^b	3
40. Per pale Az. and Gu., over all a lion ramp. Erm.	Norwyc.	2 ^b	4
41. Gu., a saltire engrailed Arg.	Kerdestoñ.	2 ^b	5
42. Or, a fess betw. two chevrons Gu.	feyz Walter.	2 ^b	6
43. Arg., a saltire engrailed Gu.	Typho.	2 ^b	7
44. Erm., three fusils conjoined in fess Gu.	muntageu.	2 ^b	8
45. Gu., crusilly fitchée and a bend Arg.	Houhard.	2 ^b	9

Inventory of the Goods of Mr. Francis Bradshaw, 1635.

The following Inventory was made after the death of Francis Bradshaw, of Bradshaw Hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, High Sheriff for the county of Derby, 1630. He was the eldest son of Francis Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, by his marriage with Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam. He married twice, his first wife being Barbara, daughter of Sir John Davenport, of Davenport, co. Chester, but he left no issue by either wife, and dying in 1635, was succeeded by his brother George, from whom Mr. C. E. B. Bowles, the present representative of the family, and owner of Bradshaw Hall, descends, and who has kindly sent a transcript of the Inventory to us.

Pedigrees of the family occur in the *Reliquary*, Vols. ii. and viii.

A True and perfect Inventorie of all suche Goodes Cattell and Chattells of Francis Bradshawe late of Bradshawe in the parishe of Chappell in le Frithe in the said County of Darbie Esq^r deceased as were by John Flackett of Hanson Grange Esq^r Raphe Bagnold Robert Bagshawe Henrie Mellor Edward Wright & William Bryan viewed valued and prysed the Thirteenth day of Marche & the third day of September In the eleaventh yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland France & Ireland Kinge Defendor of the Faithe &c. Annoque Dni Millesimo Sexcentesimo Tricessimo Quinto.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis In Gould and silver in the Cheste of the said decedent	919	6	3
Itm in Goodes in the Halle vidlt Three Tables Three Formes and a loose Board valued att	1	6	8
Itm in Goodes in the Parlor vidlt One Bedd Furnished a Liverie Table and Cloth for itt. Two Chaires Nyne Stooles Two Cushions a Closse Stool Fire Pann and a p ^r of Tongs	13	0	0
Itm in Goodes in the Dyinge Roome vidlt One Double Table Three liverie Cupboards* Fower green Cloath Carpettes Eleaven Chaires Thirteen Stooles eighteen cushions a Table att the Staire head a p ^r of Tables Fire pann a p ^r of Tongs & two p ^r of Snuffers	19	0	0
Itm in his Bedchamber one Bedstidd w th Curtaines & Vallances & all other furniture a Truckle Bedd† & Fetherbedd thereon Two Tables one Standing Cupboard Three Chaires two plaine Chaires Nyne Joynt Stooles two litle ones a Close Stool six Tables & Cupboard Cloathes Two Skreenes a			

* *Liverie Cupboards*, open cupboards with shelves.

† A small bed made to run under the big bedstead.

	£	s.	d.
Lookeinge Glasse Three Brushes a p ^r of Snuffers fire pann and Tongs	15	0	0
In the best Chamber one Bedstidd w th Curtaines Vallances a downe Bedd & all other Furniture answereable thereto a liverie Cupboard with a Clothe Cover ymbroadered one Chaire two stooles a win- dowe Cushion ymbroadered two windowe Curtaines and rodds two other Cushions a litle plaine stoole a Lookeinge glass fire pann & a p ^r of Tongs.	30	0	0
In the Inner Roome belonging to the said Chamber a Canopie Bedd readie furnished a litle stoole and a Close Stoole	5	0	0
Itm In the Buttrey Chamber Bedstidd w th Curtaines & Double Vallances two feth ^r Bedds and all other furniture thereunto a Truckle Bedd readie furnished a Court Cupboard* another plaine one w th a Cloath Cover Fower chaires Three Stooles Curtaine & rodde Fire pann & Tongs	19	10	0
It ^m in the Gallerie Chamber one seeled Bedstidd readie furnished one other Bedstidd a Rugg a plaine Table and a plaine Chaire	7	10	0
Itm in the Clocke Chamber Two Bedstidds w th Cur- taines & Vallances two Fetherbedds & all other furniture thereunto a plaine Chaire Three Stooles Fire pann & a p ^r of Tongs	14	10	0
In the litle chamber adioyninge thereto a Bedstidd w th Curtaines & Vallances & all other Furniture for the Bedd a plaine Chaire & two litle stooles	2	10	0
Itm in the Maides Chamber Three plaine Bedstidds readie furnished	6	0	0
Itm in the Menservants lodgeinge fyve Bedstidds all readie furnished & fower loose Boards	7	1	4
Itm Goodes in the Clockhowse two old Clocks and a sheet of Lead	1	0	0
Itm Goodes in the Gallerie vidlt Three Chests Three Joynt stooles one Chaire Nyne Boards and a Course presse or Cheste	1	16	8
Itm Goodes in the Store Chamber vidlt Seaven fitches of Beef Twentie two fitches of Bacon Seaven Stone of Greasse & Tallow Two Stone of Woll Twentie nyne yardes and a halfe of Lynen Cloath or there- abouts Twentie fower Sacks Three pieces of haire Cloathe a Windoweinge Cloathe fowerteen vessells for Milke Two Cheese Tupps hopps and other sorts of Treen ware	36	10	0
Itm a Chest and Candles therein Fyve Truncks a deske & Box	2	18	0

* Court Cupboard, i.e., a movable sideboard.

	£	s.	d.
Itm Goodes in the Brewhowse vidlt Two Brasse pannes one greate Brewinge Fatt Tenn oth' Vessells for that purpose an old chest. Two measures two Burne Irons a Wiskett* a Stoole a p' of Tongs & a Bakeing Stone		6	0 0
Itm Goodes in the Utter & Inner Dryhowses vidlt one Greate Arke two Cheese presses Butter & Cheese And their vessells & sevrall other sorts of Lead & Wodd vessells & Boards for the uses there & two Stills	16	3	4
Itm Goods in the wett Larder vidlt Two Beefes & fower greate vessells for the uses there	10	0	0
Itm Goods in the Sellar vidlt one greate Tuninge vessell and three lesser vessells & twentie Barrells	2	13	4
Itm Goods in the Buttrey vidlt Twentie six Stone of piewter Two Tables Two formes Twelve Dozen of Trenchers Canns Bottles Seaven Candlesticks Three Basketts & a Trea for Water	17	13	4
Itm in silver plate there of several sorts valued att	114	3	2
Itm in Goodes in the Kitchen vidlt Six Brass panns Twelve Brass potts an Iron pott a posnett† Fower Ketles Six Skelletts fyve Brass ladles a Brass Morter an Iron pestill Eight Broaches Three Iron Drop- pinge pannes a litle Brass Morter a p' of Iron Racks a Foulinge peece & a fire Forke	18	14	0
Itm in Goodes in the Pastrie vidlt a Safe a Greate Vessell for drincke a Cofer a Box a dish cradle a Pastie prale Three pigons‡ a wodd platter and fower boardes	0	10	0
Itm in Grocerie of severall sorts thereof	2	0	0
Itm Goodes in the Closett vidlt a greate Cofer Three Searceinge Sives§ Bosketts potts Glasses & sevrall sorts of necessarie banquettinge dishes & other particular vessells	6	13	4
Itm in Goodes in the Studie vidlt in Books, a greate presse a table a deske a Cofer Three Boards & a p' of Gould waights	12	0	0
Itm in Lynens of severall sorts	42	9	4
Itm in Oates and Oate Meale	75	0	0
Itm in Barley Malt	1	10	0
Itm Goodes in the Barne vidlt one greate double Graner a Fann and a Wheele	3	16	8
Itm in Goodes in the Stable vidlt fyve sadles Two Pillions Three Horsecloathes & a Chest	3	10	0
Itm in Horses in the Stable Three for the Hackney & Three for the Husbandrie	30	0	0

* A straw basket.

† *Posnett*, a little pot.‡ *Query piggins*, small wooden tubs.§ *Searceinge Sives*, sieves for siftings.

	£	s.	d.
Itm in Goodes in the Stable Chamber vidlt fower Arks two Cofers Three packe saddles Sithes Shovells axes Mattocks Muckforks Cowp Timber pickforks hamers an Iron Crowe A Stone Malle & severall other sorts of ymplem ^{ts} provided for husbandrie & for the Gardeyn	7	8	8
Itm in Goodes in the Workehowse vidlt fower paire of Wheeles Iron bound & Waynes To them belonginge fower Sleades* Eight yoakes Eight Teames two p ^r of Bridles Fyve paire of Clevies† Three plowes & two harrowes	13	7	0
Itm in Cattell of theis sorts vidlt Six Yoake of Oxen six oxē Twentie sixe heifers Fyfteen Kyne Nyne Stirks Two Calves a stallefedd oxe & a Bull Itm Twentie seaven Ewes and a Ramm	216	0	0
Itm in Hey and Strawe	40	0	0
Itm Six Swyne	6	0	0
Itm in Poultry and fuell	11	10	0
Itm in Corne on the ground sowed in the decedent his lief tyme	14	0	0
Itm in Stone Slate & Planches‡	7	2	0
Itm in Plate w ^{ch} the said decedent hadd & Received to and w th Lettice his wief one of his nowe Executors & by him left whollie unto her amountinge to the value of	66	13	4
Itm in weareinge appell late belonginge to Barbara Bradshawe the decedent his first wief	10	0	0
Itm in a parcell of Newe Lynen Cloathe a Satin peti- cote Six Silver Spoones & a Trencher Salt	10	10	0
Itm one Leasee frome one Francis Ashton to the decedent for fower yeares or thereabouts from the Anūciacon of Blessed Marie w ^{ch} shalbe in A ^o D ⁿⁱ 1639 valued att	17	5	0
Itm another Leasee from the same Ashton for Twentie and one yeares or thereabouts from The said Anūciacon of blessed Marie valued att	15	0	0
Itm an Assignem ^t from one Rowland Eyre§ dated 30 ^o Maij 5 ^o Caroli for Tenn yeares or Thereabouts from the 26 th of Marche then last past valued att	30	0	0
Itm a Defeasance from one Nicholas Browne th' elder whereupon onlie to be paid	12	0	0
Itm a Leasee dated 26 ^o Martij 19 ^o Jacobi from Nicholas & John Bagshawe to the decedent For about 21 ^{yr} yeares from the said Anūciacon then last past valued att	46	0	0

* *Sleades*, sledges or trucks on four wheels.

† *Clevies*, a kind of draft irons for ploughs.

‡ *Planches*, boards.

§ Rowland Eyre of Hassop was brother-in-law of Francis Bradshaw, having married Gertrude, daughter of Humphrey Stafford.

	£	s.	d.
Itm a Leasse from one Nicholas Bradshawe dated 30 ^o Maij 3 ^o Caroli & made also to the said decedent for 9 yeares or thereabouts from the date thereof valued att		6	0 0
Itm in Arrerages of Rents due to the decedent att severall dayes & tymes nowe paste amountinge in the whole to about		24	15 11
Itm the said decedent his apparell purse and Girdle		40	0 0
Itm in Debts pte whereof were due to the decedent in his lief Tyme & the rest to be due at severall dayes & tymes & in severall yeares yett to come as by divers Specialties from severall psons therefore made may more fullie appeare amountinge in the whole to about		2328	3 4
Sum total ...	£	s.	d.
	4396	00	4

Miscellanea.

[Under this heading, we propose for the future, to devote a small space to Short Notes on subjects of antiquarian interest, which do not call for long papers, and we shall be very glad to receive from our readers, contributions to this portion of THE RELIQUARY.]

The Relics in Coventry Cathedral Church, 1539.

PERHAPS one of the worst acts of vandalism committed in the reign of Henry VIII. was the demolition of the glorious cathedral church of St. Mary of Coventry. So complete has been the destruction of that magnificent house of God, that even its foundations can scarcely be traced to tell us where it stood, and only a fragment of its west end, with part of the north tower, remain. The appeal of its bishop, Roland Lee, that it might be spared if its Benedictine convent were changed into a chapter of secular canons, is printed by Dugdale in *Monasticon Anglicanum*, iii. 199. The arms of the church of Coventry were: *Or, an eagle displayed sable*. The list of relics, for a transcript of which we are indebted to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, is full of interest and curiosity, and is also, thanks to some profane wag of the time, not without an element of humour as well. It is written in a beautiful, clear hand, dating evidently from the suppression of the cathedral priory in 1539, and on the front page of a folio sheet.

Egerton MS. 2603. f. 26.

THE INVENTORIE OF ALL MANER OF RELIQ'ES CONTEYNYD IN
THE CATHEDRALL CHURCHE OF COVENTRIE

ffirst a shryne of Saynt Osborne* of Copper and gylte
Saynt Osborne's hedde Closyd in Copper and gylt
A parte of the Hollye Crosse in Sylu' and gylt
A Reliq'e of Saynt† Thomas of Canterburie / parte Sylu' & parte
Copper
A pece of Owre ladyes Tombe / Closyd in Copper
A Relyquie Saynt Ciscilies foote / parte sylu' and parte Copper
A Crosse w^t a Relyquie of Saynt James Sylu' & gylt & set w^t stones
An Image of Saynt (Jorge *erased*) George w^t a bone of his in his
shelde / Sylu'
An arme of Saynt Justyne in Sylu'
An arme of Saynt Jerome in Sylu'
An arme of Saynt Augustyne in Sylu'‡
A Reliquie of Saynt Androwe in Copper and gylt
A Ribbe of Saynt lawrence in Sylu'
An Arme of Saynt Sylvyne in Sylu'
A Image of on of the chylderne of Israell of Sylu'§
A smale shryne of the Appostells of Copper and gylt
A Reliquie of Saynt Kateryn in Copper
A barrell|| of Reliq'es of Confessors of Copper
A Reliq'e of the thre Kynges of Colleyne of Copper
iiij lyttell Crosses of Coppez
ij Bagges of Reliquies
Owre ladies Mylke in Sylu' and gylt
(*Added in another hand :*)
And among thees reliquies yo' lordeschyppe shall fynde a peece of the
most holy iowe bone of the asse that kyllyd Abell w^t dyv's like.

Endorsed, by the same hand that wrote the last entry :

"Reliquies in the Priorye of Coventre

Notatu dignum"

and

"Inventarium Reliquiarum ecclesie
Monachorum Coventrie."

* "Saynt Osborne," probably St. Osburga, abbess of a house of nuns at Coventry, destroyed by the Danes in 1016. In the cathedral church of Lichfield, besides the great shrine of St. Chad behind the high altar, there was a lesser shrine of St. Chad's head.

† This word is struck through.

‡ William of Malmesbury tells us concerning this relic :—"Coventriae habetur brachium Augustini magni, theca inclusum argentea, cernunturque in celatura hujusmodi litterae : 'Hoc brachium Sancti Augustini Egelnodus archiepiscopus rediens a Roma apud Papiam emit centum talentis argenti et talento auri.'"—(*Gest. Pontif. Angl.*, lib. iv., § 175.)

§ It is doubtful what the "Image of on of the chylderne of Israell" was.

|| A vessel in the form of "a barrell," or it may be a corrupt form of "beryl" or "birrall."

Thatched Churches.

IN addition to the list of churches with roofs of thatch, which we printed in the *Reliquary* for January, Mr. J. Lewis André has kindly written to tell us of the following :

In Norfolk.

ACLE (nave only).
BURLINGHAM, ST. EDMUND.
BURGH, ST. MARGARET.
COLTISHALL.
POTTER HEIGHAM.

In Suffolk.

PAKEFIELD.
RUSHMERE.
RINGSFIELD.

Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., has also kindly called our attention to the lists of churches with thatched roofs, which appeared in the *East Anglian*, Vol. iii., pp. 214, 226. As these lists were compiled as far back as 1868, we fear that in some cases at least, the thatched roofs will have been by now "restored" away. However, we reproduce the names of the churches given in the *East Anglian*, omitting those which we have already included in our own lists. We shall be glad of further information from our readers on the subject. The names given in the *East Anglian* are :

In Norfolk.

BRIDGHAM.
BELTON.
CROSTWICK.
HACKFORD.
HALES.
HORNING.
KEMPSTON.

KIRBY BEDON.
MAUTBY.
MARLINGFORD.
NORWICH, ST. ETHELRED.
NORTH COVE.
ORMSBY.
PASTON.

RIDLINGTON.
ROCKLAND.
SKINGHAM.
SWAFIELD.
THORPE, NEXT NOR-
WICH.
THURLTON.

In Suffolk.

BUTLEY.
COVEHITHE.
GISLEHAM.

GORLESTON, ST. ANDREW.
KIRTLEY.
MIDDLETON.

THEBERTON.
UGGESHALL.
WESTLETON.

In Lincolnshire.

SOMERSBY.

MARKBY.

RIGSBY.

The bearing of the civic Maces within the precincts of Worcester cathedral church, 1462.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Noake, of Worcester, for a transcript of the following document, which is preserved among the municipal archives of the city of Worcester. Appended to the original deed is a fragment of the seal of the prior and convent of Worcester cathedral church.

The prior and monks of Worcester cathedral church having obtained from the bailiffs of the city the privilege of laying pipes down in the civic territory to convey water from a well at Henwick to

their monastery, they in return made a concession whereby the corporate body enjoyed the following privilege :

"Thys indenture made betwene the prior and convent of the monasterie of the cathedrall church of our Ladie of Wyrester on the oon parte and the bailiffes and comonaltie of the cytie of Wyrester on the other parte witnesses that ye saide prior and convent have gyven lycense and graunted to ye saide bailiffes and comonaltie that the saide bailiffes and thyr successors bailiffes of the seyd cyttie and everyche of the same bailiffes for theyr wurship and honor shal have thyr maces borne afore them by theyr serjeaunts when they comyn in the seyd monastrie and cathedrall church, and within ye same monasterie, church, and cemeterie of the seyd prior and convent called Seynt Mary Churchay* and within Seynt John's. Also theyre serjeaunts may bear thyr maces under theyr gurdull yef they woll within ye same monastrie, church, and cemeterie, and Seynt Jones afore written in ye absence of thyr maisters. And for as moche as ye seyd monastrie, church, cemeterie, and Seynt Jones ben clearly within ye ffraunches, jurisdiccon, and libertie of the seyd citte, and that the bayliffs of ye seyd cyttie nor non of theyr officers nor ministers of the seid citty have no maner power nor auctorite nor nev'r hadde to make an arest or doe anie other execution bylongyng to anie of theyr offices within ye monastrie, church, cemeterie, or Seynt Jones, the saide bailiffes and comonaltie of the saide cyttie graunten and permytten to the seid prior and convent that yf hereafter eny s'jt† of the seyd cytie arest or doe anie other execution by coloure of hys office within ye saide monasterie, church, cemeterie, or S. Johnes that then the bayliffs of ye saide cytie at that time being shal take awaie the mace from ye seid s'jt and that ye same s'jt shal niver be s'jt nor bearen mace within ye seyd cytie afterward. And if there be anie arest or execucon done withyn ye seid monasterie, church, cemeterie, or S. Johns, by anie of ye bailiffs of ye seyd cytie for ye tyme being by coloure of his office or by eny s'jt or other by his comaundement, and that dulle proved afore ye subprior and celerer of ye seyd monastrie for the time being and fower of theyr brethren, monks of ye seid monastrie by them thereto chosen, and afore the ij aldermen of the seid cyttie for ye tyme being and fower of the worthiest of ye citzizens of the seyd citty by the seid aldermen also therto chosen, if the seid aldermen and foure citzizens be so chosen and will therto atend with that they have thereof warninge by the space of seven daies, and if not then the dew prooffe thereof made and had afore the seyd subprior and celerer and thyr fower brethren, that then non of the seid bayliffs of the seid cyttie for the tyme being shal niver have thereafter anie maces borne afore them within the seyd monastrie, church, cemeterie, or Seynt Jones, nor none of thyr s'jts to have the maces borne under theyr gurdull nor openlie within the seyd monasterie, church, cemeterie, or S. Johns. In witnes whereof to the toon part of this indenture remayninge to the seyd bailiffes and comonaltie the seyd prior and convent have

* Church hay, the church yard.

† Serjeant.

put to theyr co'vent seale, and to the other parte of ye same indenture remayninge to the seyd prior and convent the seyd bayliffs and comonaltye have put to thyer comon seale, these witnessing, Maister John Carpenter, then being byshop of the diocese of Wyrecestre, Thomas Lytylton, s'jt at lawe, Walter Skull, Knt, Thomas Throckmorton, Thomas Everdon, Humphrey Salwey, with manie other. Geven at Wirecester twentie daie of Januarie the yeere and rayne of King Edward fowrth after the Conquest, the ffyrst."

Similarly, the bailiff and citizens of Rochester enjoyed a like privilege, which was granted to them by bishop John Lowe in 1447.

"Concedit eciam idem episcopus pro se et successoribus suis consenciente priore et capitulo, quod Johannes ballivus qui nunc est, sicut et omnes successores sui ballivi Roffen. faciat coram se deferri per servientes suos *clavam vel clavas suas vocatas Macesse* ad et in ecclesiam non solum parochialem sed eciam in ecclesia cathedrali et cimiterio, presertim diebus festivis et processionibus ac sermonibus solempnibus et in recepcione ac installacione episcoporum ibidem aliisque temporibus congruis."—*Reg. Roff.* 577.

This right to carry the maces into the cathedral church on state occasions is still maintained by the mayor and corporation of Rochester. So also at Exeter, a protracted suit between the bishop, dean, and chapter on the one hand, and the mayor and commonalty on the other, was brought to a close in 1447 by arbitration. One of the awards then made was that the mayors and bailiffs, and their successors, should bear their maces within the cemetery and the cathedral church of Exeter without hindrance on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities.

The Will of Henry Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, co. Derby, 1521.

We are indebted to Mr. C. E. B. Bowles, of Aston Manor, near Derby, for a transcript of the probate of the Will of his ancestor, Henry Bradshaw, dated 1521. The testator succeeded his father, William Bradshaw, in possession of the family property in 1483, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Eyre, who was the second son of William Eyre, of North Lees, co. Derby.* Henry Bradshaw was the great-great-grandfather of the regicide John Bradshaw, and also of Francis Bradshaw, an inventory of whose goods we have printed on pp. 98, etc.

It will be observed that the will was proved in Youlgrave church, by the commissary of the Peculiar of Bakewell; there is no trace of any seal remaining.

In the name off god Amē In y° zere off Ore lorde god. M°. D°. xxj°. The Secunde dey off y° Mone off March I henr Bradsha off y° bradsha Woll off mynde & In gud remēbrans nott knowyng My last deyys Ordē & make my Testamēte In Man^r & fforme fflowloyng.

* Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 6695, f. 282, and 6668, p. 397, etc.

ffyrst I beqweyth my solle to god to Owre blessyd lady & to all they santes In heyyvn My body to be beryyd In y^e Chyrch off Sant Thom's In y^e Chapell off y^e ffryth It'. I Beqweyth to my Mortuary as vse ys Jn throughout y^e Contre It'. I beqweyth to sant Mare howse off Covêtre iiijd It'. to sant chaddes howse off lychff' iiijd It'. I beqweyth to my too sonnes Wyll^m Bradsha & henre my fferme off y^e Tonstyd Mylne wych I have by Indêt' to me & to my Assyngnes as the Indêt' doyth pleynly Expres & Sow It'. I beqweyth to my Sayd Sonnes Wyll^m & henre my fferme off y^e Eyvys wych I Toke off trystrem Reyvell by Jndêt' & peyyd hym xs. off Income & vjs. iiijd. off Rentt befowr hond ffor x zeres terme Bye Worth off record as In y^e Indêt' doth pleynly apere and y^e sayyd Trystrem kepyd In y^e Tenâde y^t was In a zere affi' contrary to to hys couand' Soo y^t I had neu' Entre theyroff It'. I beqweyth to my Wyff Elsabeyth Bradshaw to hyr dowary & Joyntre A Mese place off land Callyd y^e Tornecroftes w^t all the A portenâs and all y^e Bradmarchys w^t the Aportenâs vnto the Êde off hyr lyffe & affi' to y^e performacyon off my Wyll y^t ys to Wytt vnto my too Sonnes Wyll^m & henr' vnto y^e tyme that Ryc' Bradsha Son off John Bradsha Cû to y^e Age off xxj^e zeres ffully. It'. I beqweyth to my Sonnes Wyll^m & henre All my londes & tenymêttes w^t y^e A portenâs lyyng w^t In y^e Conte off Derby or Elsweyre to y^e vse & behovs off Theyme or theyr assyngnes & ffor Wât off lyffe off Other off my Sayyd sonnes to the vse & behove off y^e Other y^e longer leu' & hys assyngnes vnto y^e tyme y^t Rychard bradshaw A fowr Sayyd Cû to y^e age off xxj^e zeres ffully as Jn a dede off ffeffmêt made by me henre Bradsha y^e Eld' Mowr pleynly doth expresse & show It'. I wyll that my wyffe & my Sayyd sonnes Will^m Bradsha & henr' kepe to scole the Sayyd Ryc' bradshaw vnto he Come to ye Age off xxj zeres ffully yff he Wyll & mey be att theyr kepyng & yff noo I wyll y^t my Wyffe & my Sayyd sonnes Wyll^m & henre gyffe to ye Sayyd Ryc' Bradshaw xl s off gud money zerely to hys ffyndyng vnto y^e tyme y^t Ryc' bradsha Cû to ye age off xxj zeres ffully. It'. I Wyll y^t my godes and dettes nott bequeythyd be Equally departyd In iij partes Won partt vnto me A nother vnto my wyffe Elsabeyth bradsha & y^e Oder tred partt Equally to be departyd A mōge my iij Cyld' Wyll^m henre & Margaret they Resydew off all my godes & nott beqweythyd my dettes peyyd & my ffun'all expences done I gyff & beqweyth to my Sonnes Wyll^m bradsha & henre bradshaw to Order & dysposse ffor y^e helth off my Solle as y^e thynke beyyst It'. I make my Sonnes Wyll^m & henre my trew & laffull Executors to perfforme & fuffyll thys my presand Testamêt & last Wyll yt hytt mey be trewly fufffyllyd It'. I beseke mayst' s' godfrey ffolljamb off Waltō Knyth and s' georg' Savadg off y^e spetyll parson to be y^e Ou'sears off thys Sympull testamêt & last Wyll & to be gode Maysturs to my Wyffe & too my sonnes ffor goddes sake & trew preyars ffor them qwycke & ded Mayd att y^e Bradsha they dey & y^e zere A ffowr sayyd. Theys beyring Wyttnes S' Wyll^m Bagshaw Vykar off hope S' Steuē Bagsha Curatt off y^e Chapell In y^e ffryth S' John Bredbery Owre lady prest Nichol

bagsha off y^e chapell wat' Marchyntō Rob' gee & Edward Kyrke w'
moo

H' sūt Debet' q m' debēt*

In p'ms John bradsha my Eldyst Son hys heys & hys executurs vij li
xiiij s iiij d ye qwych I lantt hym att hys necessete It'. Wyll^m
Rydge xvs. ixs. iiij d. qwych he howth to me ffor Corne & A flatt
Coo John Beyrnys vj s ffor dett Omfrey Alē xvij s ffor A flatt Coo
Wyll^m lomals xxxv s ffor ij Oxyn Ryc' Bagshaw vijs. ffor a Coo
Wyll^m beynett ix s ffor Woll Otnell Crofte v. s. I lantt hym

Also All y^e dettes that be Woying ffor Corne of y^e Mylne wych be
contenyd In y^e mylne boke

p me Rdulffum Blackwall.

The document is endorsed:

"Probatu approbatum et insinuatum fuit presens testamentum
coram nobis commissario exempte Jurisdiccioni de bakewell In
ecclesia parochiali omnium sanctorum de yowolgreve penultima die
mensis aprilis Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxiiij^o. Et
commissa est administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum dicti
defuncti concernentium executoribus infra scriptis In forma Iuris
juratis onerat' ac per eosdem admissis Dat sub sigillo nostro officii
dictis die anno et loco supradictis."

Also in another hand : "The last wyll & Testam^t of henrye Brad-
shaw father vnto Wyllm Bradsha my great grandfather."

Southwell Minster.

The following short but interesting inventory† occurs among the
returns of the commissioners (6 Edw. VI.) for church goods in the
county of Nottingham. It is signed by Henry earl of Rutland, and
the other commissioners, as also by three of the four churchwardens
of Southwell. It is rather badly written, and the exact spelling of
some of the names is a little doubtful. It is, of course, not the
inventory of the goods the chapter of Southwell once possessed ;
they had gone, and the chapter was at the time dissolved, although
soon afterwards it was revived. The few goods here enumerated are
simply those which belonged to the parish of Southwell, and had
been spared for parish use. The "vestment of grene sarsenett"
may be the green cope which is still preserved at Southwell. If so,
its description as a "vestment" in the inventory is not without
interest. A similar verbal confusion, or looseness of language, may
perhaps be discovered in the rubric in the Prayer Book of 1549,
which directs that the priest at the Communion, "commonly called
the Masse," shall "put upon hym the vesture appointed for that
ministracion, that is to saye, a white Albe plain with a *vestment or
cope*."

* *i.e.*, Haec sunt debeta quae mihi debentur.

† The inventory has been printed, but not quite fully or accurately, by Mr.
G. M. Livett, in his book, *Southwell Minster*, pp. 35, 36.

P.R.O., Church Goods Q.R. 111.

Southwell. Decimo nono die mensys Septēbris anno Regni Regis
Edwardi sexti sexto

The invētory of ye ornamts pertenynge to y^e churche there, p^eentyd
y^e same day by John Wylughbye, henrye Robertson, thomas weldon
& Edmundē Caithleye churchwardens Edmundē Culbye, & Rycharde
Wodwarde paryschoners as folowyth

fyrst one chales* of sylvere & gyltte / w^t y^e corporaxe /

It. ij candlestycks of latten / and ij ault^r clothes /

It. ij towells / ij crewetts of lede /

It. one vestment of grene sarcenett w^t y^e aube /

It. a comunyone booke / a byble / & iij salters

It. in the steeple / vij bells / w^t cloke & chyme of the same bells & a
hand bell

It. as for the chapell in the burgage / m^r beamūde hathe pullyd ytt
downe to the grownde / and we have the bell /

It. one chappell in normanton / & one bell pertenynge to y^e same /

It. ther belongythe to y^e parysche of Southwell viij chappells or
churchys as norton bleisbye halughton farnyfeld Edingley halome
vpton & Kyrtlyngton y^e inhabytants of the whyche towns hathe
p^asented as apperythe by there bylls

It. as for magdalene chapell yt ys sold by the kyng & pullyd downe
to y^e grownde

John Wylloughby†
hare Robertson
Thomas Weldon

H. Rutland
E purpoint
Anthony sevyll
Jo heron

In this connection it may not be amiss to take the present oppor-
tunity of putting on record the assignment and order of the canons'
stalls in the choir of Southwell collegiate church, from a note we
made in 1869. This was before the unhappy removal of the excel-
lent side stalls erected at the beginning of this century in stucco by
Bernasconi. Although not in themselves ancient or of stone, they
no doubt perpetuated the old arrangement of the choir, and were
very good copies of the exceedingly beautiful work on the screen.

This arrangement has not, we believe, been previously recorded
in print, and now that the ancient capitular body has been dissolved,
and a new chapter is in process of formation, it may not be amiss
to place the order of the stalls on record before it is forgotten.
With regard to the stall bearing the label *PRIOR DE THURGARTON*,
Rastall,‡ says: "The Prior of Thurgarton claimed a seat in the
Church of Southwell above the heads of the Canons, which was
allowed him, though it does not appear at what period. The seat

* The corresponding inventory for the parish of Kynalton, Notts., contains,
"Inprimis a challis of Sylver, the paten of brasse" etc. This is the only mention
of a brass paten we have met with.

† Each of the three names in this column has a special mark appended to it.

‡ *History of Southwell*, p. 377.

still remains and retains its original name of *the Prior of Thurgarton's seat*." The un-assigned stall on the north side, facing that of the prior of Thurgarton, was used, it may be added, by the vicar choral who read the prayers.

South returned stalls.

VICAR GENERAL.*
NORWELL OVERALL.
NORMANTON.

South.

NORWELL III.
NORTH MUSKHAM.
WOODBOROUGH.

* * * *

OXTON II.
EATON.
HALLOUGHTON.
PRIOR DE THURGARTON.

North returned stalls.

RESIDENS.
NORWELL PALISHALL.
OXTON I.

North.

SOUTH MUSKHAM.
DUNHAM.
BECKINGHAM.

* * * *

NORTH LEVERTON.
SACRISTA.
RAMPTON.

* * * *

Rastall also states† that the chapter decreed that a throne should be erected for the Archbishop of York, in place of one which had been demolished during the Commonwealth. This throne was erected in 1755 at the expense of archbishop Matthew Hutton. It would appear that, in the absence of a proper throne, the archbishops had in the meantime occupied the residentiary's stall "on the right hand of the entrance into the choir." The stall in the ancient collegiate chapter of Southwell last held was that of Beckingham. It became vacant in 1873, on the death of the Rev. T. H. Shepherd; and with his decease the chapter was accounted to be dissolved, and its patronage was very awkwardly distributed between the bishops of Ripon and Manchester. By the kindness of Mr. J. Whittingham, of Southwell, we are enabled to give a representation of the latest of the seals used by the chapter of the collegiate church. It originally appeared in Messrs. Kilpack and Clarke's *History and Antiquities of The Collegiate Church of Southwell*, published in 1839 by Mr. Whittingham.



* At the back of this stall was affixed, at the time, a painted shield of the arms of the see of Lincoln, surmounted by a mitre.

† *History of Southwell*, p. 271.

Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

[These Notes are all original contributions to the "Reliquary," and are chiefly supplied through the kindness of the Hon. Secretaries or Editors of the leading county archæological societies.]

As these notes are going to press, we have received a communication from the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, recording a discovery of very great interest which has just been made at Canterbury. In a grave in the cathedral church, believed to be that of Archbishop Hubert Walter (1193 to 1205), there has been found the most richly adorned silver chalice (with a paten) of the early part of the thirteenth century that has yet been discovered in England. The decoration of the chalice is very elaborate, the bowl has the quasi lip belonging to chalices of this early date. Below the lip there is an engraved belt of ornament which surrounds the bowl, and which is formed of a series of interlacing arches springing alternately from two levels. There is no stem proper, and the knot alone intervenes between the bowl and the trumpet-shaped spread of the foot. The knot has twelve convex flanges, and both above and below it there is a moulding formed of large beads. The base of the foot is quite flat, and rising from it, round the outside spread of the foot, are twelve engraved devices, rising upwards to points above, together with other ornamentation.

The paten is a plain plate, with the device of the holy Lamb in the centre, round which is the usual legend, *Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis*. Surrounding the rim of the paten, there is, again, another curious and long legend, *Ara crucis tumulique calix lapidisque patena sindonis officium candida bisus habet*. The discovery is altogether one of great importance, and of no little interest, coming as it does so soon after the finding, last year, of the chalice and paten in the grave of Bishop Oliver Sutton at Lincoln.



It is proposed by the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES to raise a capital sum of £3,000 as a RESEARCH FUND, the interest of which can be devoted by the President and Council to the excavation of sites, and other methods of advancing archæological knowledge.



At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on February 13th, Mr. C. Jackson read a very exhaustive paper on the history and evolution of the spoon. In connection with Mr. Jackson's paper, a very large number of old English spoons were lent to the Society, more than three hundred being sent for exhibition. By far the most interesting of these was the Coronation Spoon, which was lent by Her Most Gracious Majesty. The date of this spoon has hitherto been a matter of much doubt, and it has been supposed that it was the particular spoon made for the coronation of King Charles II., the bill for the making of which is preserved. An investigation of the spoon itself very soon showed that it is beyond all doubt of great antiquity, and it has been suggested that it was perhaps made for the coronation of Henry III., in place of that belonging to the regalia lost by King John in the Wash. The date of the spoon, it may be added, would fit very well with this theory. Another question arises, and that is as to what use was made of the spoon before the Reformation. The use of "holy oil," poured from the ampulla by the archbishop into the spoon, and then used to anoint the sovereign, is obviously of post-Reformation origin. Before the Reformation, the chrism (*oleum catechumenorum*) would be used for the anointing, and a spoon would scarcely be a convenient adjunct to its ministration. The *Liber Regalis* throws no light on the subject, but if the analogy of the French coronation service,* as also that of the ancient ordinal, may be taken as evidence,

* *The Form, Order, and Ceremonies of Coronation*, by Monsieur Menin. Translated from the French, London, 1727, p. 167, etc.

then the paten would have been used. It is an interesting point, and one which ought, if possible, to be cleared up. An inventory of the medieval regalia might do this, and possibly if a search were made, such an inventory might be discovered at Westminster. Meanwhile we will hazard the suggestion, that what is now known as the "anointing spoon," is none other than an ancient chalice spoon; "ad proporciendum vinum sive aquam pro calice,"* and that since the Reformation it has been diverted to the other use of holding the small amount of "holy oil" required for the actual administration of the unction on the person of the sovereign.



We desire to call our readers' attention to a work of labour which has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the Society of Antiquaries. We refer to a compilation, with much care and accuracy, of a complete Index to the volumes of *Archæologia*. There is a perfect mine of archæological lore buried in these volumes, so that the publication of a proper index to them is an important matter, and of great value. The Index can, we believe, be purchased of Mr. Quaritch for the very reasonable sum of two guineas.



At the meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on the 3rd of February, the Ven. Archdeacon F. R. Chapman read a communication and exhibited documents on the purchase of the manor and advowson of Mepal in the fourteenth century by the prior and convent of Ely, as witnessed by a series of parchments which are preserved in the muniment room of the cathedral church. The document of chief interest which he exhibited was a computus roll of a certain monk, William of Wysbech by name, presented to the chapter in the year 1361, and which contained a detailed account of moneys which he had received and expended for the convent, in the purchase and mortification of the manor and church. By this account it was shown that only a small portion of the necessary funds were provided from the treasury of the house, the greater part having been voluntarily subscribed by the monks themselves and their friends in the neighbourhood. The names of all the donors are set out at length with the sums which they gave; and special gifts are recorded of silver vessels, forks, cups, and mazer-bowls. The amount of the purchase-money is the first item on the debit side, and there follows an exact entry of three several journeys which the monk had taken to London for the purpose of obtaining the king's licence for the conveyance of the property to the church of Ely, with his personal expenses, and the fees which he paid to the various officers of the king. Other documents, to the number of twenty-four, were also shown and described, by which were illustrated the several legal processes which had to be gone through, and the various transfers which had to be effected before the requirements of the mortmain-acts of that time could be satisfied, and the property legally conveyed to the "dead hand" of the Church.

A few observations on Archdeacon Chapman's paper were made by the Rector of Mepal and by Professor Middleton, who explained that *furatus* meant *perforated* in medieval documents.

Mr. E. A. W. Budge commented as follows on the Syriac and Coptic versions of the martyrdom of St. George of Cappadocia, the patron saint of England:—"A few years ago I became aware of the existence of a Coptic manuscript containing the history of George of Cappadocia, his martyrdom, the building of his shrine, Lydda, and the miracles which took place in it. This MS. belongs to one of the old collections preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and is divided into three sections. The first gives a brief account of his life and martyrdom, and was written by his servant, Pasikrates, who professes to have been present during the whole time of his master's torture, and to have witnessed his death. The second relates the account of the bringing of George's body from Tyre to Diospolis, and the building of a shrine there by his kinsman, called Andrew. This section purports to have been written by Theodosius, bishop of Jerusalem. The third

* *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, p. 185.

section contains the narrative of the miracles which took place in the shrine, and gives an account of the death of Diocletian by miraculous means. This MS. is written in the Memphitic, or Coptic dialect of Lower Egypt. There is preserved in the Vatican an enconium upon St. George of Cappadocia by Theodotus, bishop of Ancyra, whose testimony is perhaps the most valuable of all, for it preserves many details which amplify the brief narratives of Pasikrates and Theodosius. Theodosius is probably to be identified with the Palestinian monk, who caused such a disturbance at the council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451, and who afterwards came to Jerusalem, and usurped the throne of Juvenal, from which he was expelled about the year 453. The work of Theodosius is referred to and quoted by Theodotus, who lived in the early part of the fifth century. Thus we have two full accounts of the martyrdom of St. George written before the end of the fifth century. We may take the matter a step further back, to prove that the story was known at the end of the third century; for we are distinctly told that Diocletian sent one of his generals called Euchios, to demolish a shrine in Syria built in honour of St. George. The Coptic account, however, of the martyrdom, which appears to have been translated from the Greek, has been so altered by the Coptic scribe that the original form of the story has quite disappeared in this version. We may say in passing that this version was read publicly in the churches of Upper Egypt soon after the sixth century. As the work was known in Egypt at an early date, it follows as a matter of course that it would also be known to the Syrian monks who lived in the Scete desert. We should then expect that a translation into Syriac would very soon be made by them, and this turns out to be actually the case. We have in the British Museum three Syriac MSS. containing the history of St. George. They were written in the sixth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries respectively. A fourth MS. of great value for the text is one indicated in this paper by D, and is preserved in the University Library of Cambridge. If we compare the Coptic and Syriac versions of the history of St. George as we know it from the MSS. described above, we shall see that they are to all intents and purposes identical, and that they appear to have been translated from a Greek original. It is true that the Syriac account differs in some respects from the Greek version published by Pappenbroch in the *Acta Sanctorum*; nevertheless, making allowance for variant readings in the Greek MSS., it is quite clear that these two versions are the same. The Syriac version is simpler in form, and has less of the miraculous in it than the Coptic; and as the Syriac MSS. are older by three centuries than any Coptic MSS. known to us, we may assume at once that the editions in the Coptic version were added from the imagination of the scribe. As the Coptic version of the story has already been published by the present writer, it will only be necessary here to give the Syriac text of the history with the variant readings of the four MSS., together with an English translation of it." This translation was read, and some observations were made by Mr. Budge, and comparisons drawn between it and the myth, common to so many nations, of the combat between light and darkness.

Canon Churton observed that the legends of St. George the Martyr assumed such a variety of form that it seemed impossible to ascribe them all to one origin. Canon Maclean, of the Archbishop's Mission to the Nestorians or Eastern Syrians, had been making translations from their *Euchologion*, and amongst the features of a very scanty Hagiology, including the commemoration of the seven Maccabean martyrs and a few other saints, a conspicuous place was given to St. George the martyr, which was a striking evidence of the widely-extended influence of his name.



At the meeting of the same Society on the 3rd of March, the Rev. E. G. Wood gave the following note on the cultus of St. George:—"Attempts have been made to show that special cultus of S. George of Cappadocia existed in England even in the pre-Norman period; Pappenbroch, Seldon, Dr. Smith in his edition of Bede's *Martyrology* (Cambridge, 1777), and Heylin in his *Life of the Saints*, have all done so. It cannot be said that their efforts are very successful, or really go beyond showing that in common with the rest of Christendom, the Anglo-Saxon Church esteemed S. George highly. One great argument employed has been that in Bede's *Martyrology* the name of S. George stands alone on April 23;

and that this would seem to indicate that in *England* he was so specially venerated that no other name, as in other Martyrologies, was allowed to appear on that day. This consideration is of little weight, first because the *Martyrologium Vetus Romanum*, contemporary with Bede's itself, has S. George's name and none other on April 23, and Rabanus Maurus commemorates only S. George; secondly, Bede's idea as expressed briefly by himself at the conclusion of the *Ecclesiastical History* seems to have been to give only the names of martyrs whom he believed to have some genuine history, and the structure of the Martyrology bears this out. Many days are vacant, and many besides Ap. 23 have only one name, e.g., Jan. 18, S. Prisca, and June 15, S. Vitus, other Martyrologies containing many names on those days. Both these are entered exactly as S. George is; but there is no pretence for saying there was any special cultus of either of them in England. An examination of the *Leofric Missal* does not, except in one MS., disclose anything pointing to a special devotion to S. George. Indeed, in the Calendar his name appears not among the 34 greater feasts of Saints marked 'F', but among the 77 lesser marked 'S'. The one exception is the Robert of Jumiege's MS. now at Rouen, and which, undoubtedly, was brought from England in the Conqueror's time. In that the names of S. George, S. Benedict, S. Martha, and S. Gregory are inserted in the Canon of the Mass after S. Lawrence. The most probable origin of the genesis of the patronal cult of S. George in England is, as regards substance, the fact of his general recognition in Europe as Patron of Soldiers, and, as regards time, the period of the Crusades and the belief in his apparition to Cœur-de-Lion. The *Ordo Romanus*, a document dating from the eighth century, is witness to the fact of his being venerated as the spiritual patron of the military art. In the order for the Consecration of a Knight the prayer at the girding on of the Shield is 'by the merits of thy Martyrs and Soldiers, Maurice, Sebastian, and George, grant to this man victory against his foes.' Selden cites an old French Ceremonial, in which the form of knighthood simply consisted in the words, 'Je te fais Chevalier au nom de Dieu et de Monseigneur-Saincte George.' Jacobus de Voragine, in the *Golden Legend*, quotes John of Antioch as relating the apparition of S. George to the Christian army besieging Jerusalem. The *Black Book of Windsor* preserves the legend of a similar apparition to Richard I., and the evidence for the fact of the latter having repaired the ancient Church at Lydda, dedicated to the Saint, seems fairly trustworthy. We may, therefore, without much risk, conclude that the Crusaders would bring back with them to England a certain enthusiasm for S. George. It has been alleged that the Council of Oxford under Langton in 1222 established the festival of S. George, but there can be little, if any, doubt that the Canon in the *Collectio Regia* containing a list of festivals is not genuine. No English MS. of the Acts of the Council contains it, nor is it cited by Lyndwood in the title *de Feriis*. The feast of S. George does not occur in the *Consuetudinary* of S. Osmund in its original form, nor is it included in the list contained in Archbishop Islip's *Constitutions* (1350). But the time was approaching for a formal recognition of the position which popular devotion was gradually according to S. George. The wars alike of the first and the third Edward had much to do with this; their military glory was identified with the national life. The latter, in establishing the Order of the Garter, had chosen S. George as its patron, and he is related by Thomas of Walsingham to have invoked the Saint at Calais when pressed in a certain encounter, 'Ha! S. Edward, Ha! S. George.' It may be suggested that this invocation marks a transition. Doubtless the name of S. Edward had been that most frequently in Englishmen's mouths as a national saint. Here he is put before S. George. Under Archbishop Arundel, at a synod held at S. Paul's in 1399, the clergy presented a petition desiring that 'the feast of S. George the Martyr, who is the spiritual patron of the soldiery of England, should be appointed to be solemnized throughout England and observed as a holiday, even as other nations observe the feasts of their own patrons' (*Ex. Reg. Arundel, Wilkins III.*, 241). He is only, it will be observed, spoken of as being as yet recognised as military, not as national patron. The matter, however, dropped through, to be revived under Archbishop Chichele at the beginning of the next reign, that of Henry V. The Constitution establishing the feast is in Lyndwood, *C. Ineffabilis tit. de Feriis* (i. 3). It is ordered that the feast be observed both by clergy and laity as a 'greater double' with abstinence from all servile work, even as on

the feast of Christmas, and that all should come to church and pray for the Saint's patronage, and especially 'pro Rege et Regni salute,' and this was to be observed for all future time. Lyndwood, in his glosses on the Constitution, remarks that it was adopted at the express instigation of the king on the eve of his departure for Normandy. He also remarks that though ceremonially the Feast was not put in the highest rank (viz., that of principal greater doubles which were only Christmas, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension, Whitsunday, the Assumption and the Patronal and Dedication Festivals of a Church), yet that by reason of the abstinence from servile work it was made practically equal. This Constitution was then the formal recognition of S. George as the National Patron. Devotion to him as such rapidly spread. The *Liber Metricus* of Thomas of Elmham ascribes the victory of Agincourt to S. George—

'O Christi genitrix O miles Sancte Georgi
Sub quibus alma viget Anglia fertis opem.'
cap. 26.

and

'Cernitur in Campo sacer ille Georgius armis
Anglorum parte bella parare suis
Protegit hic Anglos victrix manus alitontanis
Non nobis sed ei gloria tota datur.'
cap. 40.

Thenceforth 'S. George for Merry England' was the cry of the nation as well as of her soldiery. It may be noted that the rank assigned to the festival in Chichele's Constitution, is ignored by the printed copies of the Sarum Books. This does not necessarily indicate that the day was not observed as that decree prescribed. We have, in fact, evidence (in the *Greyfriar's Chronicle*) of its being so observed in London as late as 1552."



Reports have from time to time appeared in our pages of objects of antiquity that have been discovered during the building of the New Markets at Carlisle; most of those mentioned by us found their way to the Carlisle Museum, the proper destination for objects of antiquity found on the property of the corporation of Carlisle. Great surprise was expressed by the authorities of the museum that so few coins came to hand, barely a dozen, including half-pence of George II. Now that the work is over, and the workmen are dispersed, it begins to leak out that quantities of Roman *denarii* were found, and sold by the workmen to amateurs and dealers, one ganger alone disposed of two handfuls of them to a Liverpool dealer. These coins have not any particular value, when severed from their domicile of origin or discovery, but, preserved in the Carlisle Museum, they would have been of particular interest—might have helped to a date—as it is, all that is known is that the lot included one or two of Julia Domna and of Caracalla. The committee that superintended the erection of the Markets (including, as it did, a keen local antiquary), were anxious to garner in all they could for the local museum, and so informed the officials. This, however, acted detrimentally, as it induced the workmen to hide all small objects that they found with a view to their sale to casual and ignorant amateurs, who spoil the prices by giving 2s. 6d. to 5s. for a silver coin, whose price in a dealer's list would be from 1s. to 1s. 6d. As the Museum authorities could not do this, and would not go beyond 1s. 6d. to 2s., the coins never, as a rule, came to their notice, and the bulk ultimately went to dealers at dealers' prices. It is only due to the contractors to say that they afforded every assistance in collecting for the museum, but it proved to be impossible to prevent the men from secreting coins and small objects.



The WORCESTER ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its annual meeting on Tuesday, March 4th. From the report it appeared that the roll of membership is well sustained, and that a balance of nearly £75 remains in hand. Among the places of historical interest visited by the Society during the

past year were Severn End, the ancient seat of the Lechmere family, and the old Episcopal Palace of Worcester (now the Deanery). A valuable paper on the former, with an illustration of one of the quaint timber-framed structures so picturesque and so common in Worcestershire, has been prepared by the Rev. T. W. Wood, vicar of Eldersfield, near Tewkesbury; and will appear in the next volume of the *Associated Societies'* transactions, while the history of the Bishop's Palace has been undertaken by the Society's hon. secretary, Mr. J. Noake, who has discovered much interesting historical data with reference to the building, and especially as to the episcopal prison apparently still remaining underneath the arched stone vaulting of its basement. These corridors display a considerable mass of Early English masonry in excellent preservation. But by far the greatest historical acquisition made by this society during the past year has been from the pen of the Rev. Canon Creighton, who recently, when the members of the society were assembled by invitation of Dean Gott in the basement above alluded to, produced an essay on the four non-resident Italian Bishops of Worcester, intruded into that diocese by the Popes immediately preceding the Reformation. Dr. Creighton managed to fill up almost a blank page of local history in his account of these men, gathered from State documents and other authentic matter, and showing how the diocese was served in their absence. This contribution will likewise appear in the next volume. On the whole we can congratulate this society on its vigorous and useful existence.



A GOLD COIN of Cunobeline, of the rare type figured by Dr. Evans on his Plate ix., No. 11, in his *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, has been found at Westerham, in Kent. The peculiarity of this type is that the contractions CAM. CVN. appear, one on each side of the ear of barley on the obverse of the coin. On the reverse appears one horse with a very long neck, and beneath the horse we read CVM. Above the horse a short branch is faintly seen. As Colchester (*Camalodunum*) was the place at which Cunobeline's coins were minted, the greatest number of them have been found in Essex. In Kent, however, examples (of other types) have formerly been found at Cudham, at Reculver, and at Borden by Sittingbourne, all of gold. Copper coins of Cunobeline have been discovered in Kent at Springhead, at Westgate, at Boughton Monchelsea, and near Canterbury.



KNOWLE HOUSE, near Sevenoaks, is now re-opened to the public, who can gain admission every Friday. The late Lord Sackville incurred great odium by closing this celebrated house against the public.

Archæologia Cantiana, Vol. xviii., has now been issued to the members of the Kent Archæological Society. It contains over 500 pages, 46 separate papers, and 59 illustrations.

The lonely TOWER of St. Mary's Church, in Burgate, Canterbury (of which the nave and chancel were taken down years ago), has been so injured by recent gales that the city surveyor has ordered it to be removed or repaired. The mayor of Canterbury personally undertook to receive subscriptions for its repair, but they are slow in arriving.

The site of a ROMAN POTTERY, or of a Roman cemetery, has been discovered on the northern, or Hoo bank of the Medway, at Stoke Hoo, opposite Upchurch.

Further discoveries of Saxon heads, brooches, and glass have been made in the Kingsfield brickfields at Faversham, whence many interesting objects have been recovered during the past twenty years. Many relics found there are now in the British Museum.



The question of the removal of the head-quarters of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Guildford was referred to the council by the last Annual General Meeting, and a special committee appointed to carry out the same. This committee held several meetings, and also had a conference with the mayor and corporation of Guildford, with regard to the tenancy of a house situated in the

Castle Arch, thought to be very suitable for the needs of the society. It was unfortunately found impracticable to secure the same at that time. After inspecting several other places in Guildford, none of which were found suitable, it was determined to wait until such time as the house in the Castle Arch should be vacant. An afternoon meeting of the society was held at Wandsworth, on Saturday, June 1st, under the presidency of Viscount Midleton. The Manor House, Church, and Public Library were visited, and papers on them were read; but the annual excursion, fixed for Thursday, July 25th, to Limpsfield and Titsey, had to be abandoned at the last moment, owing to the sudden death of Mr. Ronald Leveson-Gower. It was found impossible to arrange another at such short notice. The council, in their report, express a hope to be able to hold one or more afternoon meetings during the coming summer, in addition to the annual excursion. The reserve fund of the society, according to the annual report, consists of £338 13s. 3d., 2½ per cent. consols. The council state that they found it necessary to temporarily borrow the £45 on deposit, in order to pay off existing liabilities. This will be repaid as early as possible.



The society has determined to proceed at once with a catalogue of the Church Plate of the county. The Rev. T. S. Cooper, M.A., one of the hon. secs., and a small committee, have the matter in hand, and are now engaged in drawing up a circular to issue to the clergy. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester and Rochester, and the Archdeacons of Surrey, Southwark, and Kingston-upon-Thames, have signified their approval of the scheme.



The council has further determined to undertake an archaeological survey or map of the county, somewhat on the lines of that lately produced for the adjoining county of Kent. The council has already procured a set of the six-inch Ordnance Survey, to be kept at the head-quarters of the society, to serve as the groundwork of the scheme; and members of the society are invited to send notes of camps, finds, etc., which may come under their notice in their own districts.



The new part of the proceedings of the society lately issued, contains papers on "Wandsworth Manor House," by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., Librarian at Lambeth; "Wall Paintings at S. Mary's, Guildford," by Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A.; "Ockley Registers and Churchwardens' Accounts," by Mr. A. R. Bax; "The Grammar School, Guildford," by Mr. D. M. Stevens; "Surrey Tokens," by Mr. C. G. Williamson; and "The Visitation of Surrey, Ao. 1623," edited by Dr. Howard, F.S.A., is resumed after several years' suspension. For the compilation of the index, the members are indebted to Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., one of the honorary secretaries.



Messrs. E. W. Colt-Williams and Moffatt are still engaged in the preparation of the account of the *Church Plate of Herefordshire*; several interesting discoveries have been made; the medieval vessels preserved in the county are two chalices each with its paten, at Leominster and Bacton respectively, and another paten at Norton Canon, the chalice belonging to which has disappeared.

From the Rev. E. R. Gardiner we hear that the enquiry in Berkshire as to Church Plate has already yielded two medieval patens to the list hitherto known. One of them at Childrey bears London hall-marks apparently for the year 1536. This paten is of type D (*Archaeological Journal*, Vol. xliii.), and has, as usual, a vernicle for the central device. The other paten is at West Challow, and is a simple plate, with the sacred letters **IBC** in the centre. This paten has no hall-marks. We congratulate the Berkshire Society on these discoveries, and trust that their investigations may be rewarded by several more.



The annual meeting of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was lately held under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Curzon. The report and balance sheet which was presented is a highly satisfactory one. The receipts for the year have been £130 5s. 9d., and the expenditure £124 16s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand of £5 9s. 2d., the investment account standing at £263 5s. 0d. to the credit of the society. There were to have been three members' excursions during the year. The first, to Owen's College, Manchester, was abandoned; the second took place on Saturday, August 17th, to Chesterfield and Staveley, when Chesterfield Church and the Revolution House, Whittington, were the chief objective points, and the members were kindly entertained by the Rector of Staveley, Rev. C. H. Molineux. The third expedition was carried out on Saturday, September 21st, to Castle Donington, Hemington, and Lockington, when the Vicar, the Rev. A. S. Mammatt, read a paper on Castle Donington Church, and visits were made to Hemington Church ruins and to Lockington, the members eventually becoming the afternoon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Curzon, at Lockington Hall. The hon. secretary, in his report, refers to the desirability of further subscriptions for the thorough exploration of Rains' Cave, near Brassington, and to the work done in many ways during the year. The society has been placed in connection with the Society of Antiquaries. The well of S. Thomas à Becket has been restored through the instrumentality of one of its members, Mr. John Keys; and efforts have been made, though apparently unsuccessfully, to prevent demolition of the chancel of Chapel-en-le-Frith Church. A graceful allusion is made in the report to the losses the society has sustained during the year in the deaths of the Rev. Wm. Hope, Rev. M. K. S. Frith, and Rev. James Chancellor, who were one and all closely associated with the society in its work. The report, which also acknowledges the valuable work done by Mr. John Ward and Messrs. Rains, at Brassington, was adopted. A proposition to amalgamate with the Derby Natural History and Philosophical Society was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, Dr. Cox remarking that if Mr. Fletcher's views (Mr. Fletcher, we believe, has interested himself closely in the scheme of amalgamation) were intelligently and earnestly carried out, the fusion would be indeed a benefit. Dr. Cox also exhibited some "finds" from the cave at Deepdale, near Buxton, which has recently been brought to public notice, and from a handful of seemingly prosaic potsherds, developed quite a large and interesting history. Mr. W. R. Holland read an acceptable paper upon "The Greaves Parchments," producing deeds in illustration, and Mr. George Fletcher contributed a valuable paper upon "Valleys and Caves," having reference especially to those of Derbyshire. The society's journal, which is edited by Dr. Cox, contains *inter alia* some contributions from the Rev. J. Chas. Cox, "On Chesterfield Church and Deepdale Cave"; from Mr. John Ward on "The Subject of Contorted Yoredale Strata, near Ashover," and on "The Brassington Diggings"; from Mr. George Fletcher on "The origin of Derbyshire Scenery"; and from Mr. George Bailey on "Beckett's Well" and "Prebendal Houses at Little Chester." Mr. Ward, whose paper "On Some Diggings near Brassington, Derbyshire," is of a very interesting and valuable nature, and is well illustrated by his own pencil, has republished this contribution in pamphlet form under the title, "An Antiquary's Spade and Pencil." The Derbyshire Natural History and Philosophical Society having also at their annual meeting agreed to amalgamate with the Archæological Society, the union of the two associations is now effected, and will, we trust, result in much concentrated and valuable work in the future.



The first annual meeting of the THORESBY SOCIETY was held on February 18th in the Law Institute, Leeds, Mr. Edmund Wilson, president, occupying the chair. There was a good attendance. The financial statement, prepared by Mr. Stansfeld, treasurer, showed an income of £193 3s., including subscriptions from 21 life members and 156 annual subscribers. There remained a credit balance of £189 10s. 2d. Professor Ransome read the annual report. The first suggestion for the establishment in Leeds of a local historical and antiquarian society was made in a letter sent by Mr. Edmund Wilson to the editors of the *Leeds Weekly Mercury* and *The Yorkshire Post*, and published by them in March, 1889. In this letter

Mr. Wilson spoke of the "number of persons who took an interest in local history, antiquities, topography, and genealogy," and the interest shown in historical research, as evidenced by the popularity of the antiquarian column in the Leeds weekly papers; Mr. Wilson proceeded to advocate the formation of a local society for the purpose of collecting and preserving materials for the past and present history of Leeds; and asked for the names of those who were willing to aid in the work of carrying his idea into effect. In response to this invitation, a large number of letters were received, and Mr. Wilson was encouraged to call a general meeting, which was held in the Library of the Philosophical Hall on the 13th May. Mr. Wilson, having been asked to take the chair, gave a short account of what had been done and of the nature of the society which he proposed to form, and, on the motion of Professor Ransome, seconded by Dr. Eddison, it was resolved that an association, to be called the Leeds Historical and Antiquarian Society, should be formed, and a committee of gentlemen was appointed to draw up rules for its conduct, and to submit them to a future meeting. This having been done, the proposed rules were submitted to a further general meeting, which was held in the Library of the Philosophical Hall on July 10th. At this meeting the name of the association was changed to the Thoresby Society, and it was resolved that life members should pay a single donation of £5 5s., and ordinary members an annual subscription of 10s. 6d. The first care of the council was to secure for the society suitable premises for the transaction of its business, and, after some negotiations with the officers of the Leeds Law Society, it was arranged that the Thoresby Society should rent for the society the right to hold its meetings in the committee-room or large hall at the Law Institution. It was also resolved that the arms used by the society should be those of Ralph Thoresby, impaled by those of the borough of Leeds, and by the liberality of Mr. John Stansfeld a stamp bearing these arms was presented to the society. With a view to regulating the operations of the society and to interesting as many members as possible in the work, it was resolved that the members should be invited to attach themselves to sections, which should take in hand special branches of antiquarian research. This division of the society into various sections will, it is hoped, enable it to do more work than is usually accomplished by other societies. It is a novel experiment, and we shall await the result with much interest. It has been resolved to print a section of the Parish Church registers, and also a portion of miscellaneous matter, and to give the same to the members for the year 1889. The number of life-members is 21, and of annual members 156. The various sections have since been at work, and some of them have been able to lay before the council matter which, in their opinion, is worthy of publication. The council expressed a wish to draw the attention of the society to the desirability of every member attaching himself to one section or another, so that the work of each may be as efficient and rapid as possible. During the past year the council have acknowledged numerous donations of objects of antiquarian interest, which will in time form the nucleus of a museum. Such a collection would be a great advantage to a town like Leeds, and members with curiosities at their disposal are most earnestly requested to aid the society in this matter. In conclusion, the council congratulated the society on the progress that has already been made, and expressed the opinion that, under efficient management, the society is in a fair way to hold its own, and to become a permanent and valuable addition to the institutions of the borough of Leeds.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and financial statement, said they might congratulate themselves on the success of the society, which had been greater than any but the most sanguine could have anticipated. The section having charge of the publication of the Parish Church Registers had made rapid progress, and a portion would shortly be issued to the members. Some of the sections had made very rapid progress and had produced considerable material, while others had not been able to make such rapid progress. He was not able to give an account of each section, as they worked independently, but the council had agreed to recommend certain materials for publication in addition to the Parish Church Registers, and their recommendations would be laid before the meeting. It was proposed that the transcripts from the Church Registers should form one part, and the shorter and miscellaneous articles should form another part. He was afraid they would not be able to purchase objects of interest very rapidly, and at present the storage space at their disposal in that place was quite

adequate, but he hoped as time went on they might get a respectable collection together. It was almost as important a thing as publishing, and he hoped that every member would attend to that part of their work.—The adoption of the report was then seconded and agreed to.

Professor Ransome read out the following list of publications recommended by the council :—(1) The probate of the will of Ralph Thoresby ; (2) the rent-roll of Kirkstall Abbey for 1459, presented by Mr. Stansfeld ; (3) Pedigrees of the Families of Smeaton, Graveley, and Falshaw, prepared by Mr. Morkill ; and of the family of Ellis of Kidall, prepared by Mr. Waddington, of Whitby ; (4) the Leeds Borough Subsidy Roll for 39th Elizabeth ; and Genealogical notes from the British Museum relating to Leeds Families, prepared by Mr. James Rusby. On the motion of Professor Bodington, the proposal of the council was adopted. On the motion of Mr. Margerison, seconded by Mr. W. S. Cameron, it was agreed that the secretary should communicate with the secretary of the Leeds Photographic Society, to ask if something could be done in the way of forming some plan for a photographic survey of the parish of Leeds for antiquarian purposes. The meeting then terminated.



Mr. Alexander D. H. Leadman, F.S.A., of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, is preparing a paper on the BATTLE OF MARSTON MOOR, and he will be much obliged to any reader of the *Reliquary* who may possess any family tradition connected with the battle, if he will kindly communicate with him as to it.



At the January meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, the Chairman, Col. Fishwick, F.S.A., briefly referred to the recent decision which had been given in the law courts with regard to the illegal possession of marriage registers. He was very glad that the law had been declared on the subject.

Mr. W. O. Roper, of Lancaster, then read a paper on Warton Church, near Lancaster. He told the history of the church, and gave a number of particulars relating to the families connected with the parish. The Middletons of Leighton were the owners of the "Middleton pew" in the church. In connection with this pew, Mr. Roper drew attention to the proceedings in the Manchester Consistory Court, before Mr. Chancellor Christie, that day, when the Rector of Warton had applied for a faculty for the restoration of the church. The proposed restoration swept away the pew altogether, made it a part of the aisle, and caused the removal of some of the arms. The application had been opposed, and the Chancellor had adjourned the matter for three months. For the time, therefore, the "Middleton pew" was rescued, and he hoped it would still remain as a part of the church. It was at Warton Church where the arms of the family of Washington, with whom it is thought George Washington was connected, were found. Mr. Roper gave a pedigree of the family, compiled by Waters, of Boston, from which it might be concluded that Warton could claim to be the old home of the Washington family from which the President of the United States was descended.

A short discussion followed, in which the Chairman, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Albert Nicholson, and Mr. G. C. Yates took part.

Mr. Daniel F. Howorth also read a paper on the "Revolutionary Period of the Eighteenth Century in Europe," as illustrated by coins and medals, the latter being selected from his own cabinet, supplemented by some interesting examples shown by Mr. W. S. Churchill.



At the February meeting of the same Society, the Honorary Secretary read a letter from Captain French, of Bolton, saying he intended to ask the Council soon to participate actively and financially in the opening of some "barrows" near Bolton.

Dr. H. Colley March also read a paper on "The Place-name 'Twistle.'" There were some English words, he said, which seemed to have indicated, indifferently,

both the fusion of two things into one, though both meanings had not in all cases survived. The meeting of two boundary lines was formerly called *twicene*, and the same word was applied to the junction of two ways or two streams. There were many places still called *Twitchen* and *Twitching*. The term *twistle* occurred in Early and Middle English as a noun, a verb, and an adjective. *Twitchell* was doubtless the variant of it, and found a place here rather than the term *twicene* or *twichen*. The use of the verb was highly instructive. In an old boundary charter we found: "Then along the road to Ketelstream, westward of Mulescoomb, where the roads *twistle*." In another charter there occurred the following: "Then from the boundary to the lake, where the brooks *twistle*; then from the *twistle* to the boundary borough." In both quotations the expression was very noteworthy. It was not "where one road or one stream divided into two," but "where two roads or two streams joined into one;" not where the brook *twistles*, but where the brooks *twistle*. That the word never meant what we understood by a fork, might be inferred from the fact that no vocabulary had the term *furca* glossed by *twistle*. At the same time the idea of bifurcation was clearly involved in some other use of the word *twistle*. Thus in Aelfric's vocabulary, under the head "Nomini tritici sunt," occurred *scandula*, glossed by *twisld corn*. The term *scandula* clearly meant something cleft or divided into two. A remarkable circumstance enabled us to fix the time when the word *twistle* fell into disuse. Wyclif's translation of the Vulgate was first given to the world in 1380. In this work, Ecclesiasticus v. 16, 17, was thus rendered: "Be thou not clepid a *twistlunge* in thi lif, and be thou not take in thi tunge and confoundid. Forsoothe upon a theef is confusounn and peyne taking and werst reprof on the *twisel-tunge*." In a version by John Parney, Wyclif's friend and disciple, produced fifteen years afterwards, the word has disappeared and "double-tongue" has taken its place. Dr. March proceeded to deal with English *twistle* place-names which have survived, particularly referring to those in the north of England. The conclusions he drew were as follows:—1. The word *twistle* is not met with in the literature or place-names of Norway, but can be found in those of Germany and Austria. It is therefore Teutonic and not Scandinavian. 2. The word was formed on the base *twi* = two. The "s" is part of the adverbial genitive of the A.S. *twiges*, or *twies*. The "t" is intrusive, and only represents the sharpened sibilant "s" or "z." The terminal suffix "l," in cases where the word is used to signify bipartition, is the frequentative, like "l" in *kneel*, to keep on *knee-ing*; or in *settle*, to keep on sitting. Where the word is used to signify a small branch coming off from a stem, the "l" suffix would be the diminutive. 3. Two streams, or roads, or valleys, or boundary lines, that run together into one were said to *twistle*. 4. The actual point of union was called a *twicene* or *twichen* as well as a *twistle*. 5. If the parts of the bifurcating road or stream differ much in size, the smaller branch was sometimes called the *twistle* or *twichel*. 6. There is no clear evidence that the land enclosed by a river fork was itself designated a *twistle*. 7. The name *twistle* may have been sometimes applied to a ridge, or fence, or cluster of trees that ran out like a tongue, and divided a valley or an estate into two parts.

The Rev. E. F. Letts, Mr. Sales, and the Chairman took part in the discussion on Dr. March's paper.



At the meeting of the BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, held on February 27th, Dr. T. Gwyn Elger read a valuable paper on "Recent Archaeological Discoveries at Kempston." This, we hope, will find its way into print in some permanent form, and we very much regret that the limits of our space will not allow us to make more than this brief allusion to it. In illustration of Dr. Elger's paper, a large number of urns, discovered at Kempston, were lent by their various owners. The paper was also illustrated with drawings of the trench in which the largest number were found. Dr. Elger has succeeded Dr. Phillips as Honorary Secretary of the Bedfordshire Society.



Many others, besides our London readers, will be glad to learn that it is proposed to transcribe and print the Inventories, etc., of the various London city churches,

which are now buried in manuscript at the Record Office. Several of these inventories have already been transcribed for this purpose, and it is hoped that a plan for the publication of the whole will shortly be matured.



We are glad to hear that the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford is preparing a new edition of his *Blazon of Episcopacy*. This will be on an entirely different plan from that of the first edition, and will contain : (1) a description of the arms of the several Sees ; (2) a list of Bishops arranged chronologically under their Sees ; (3) an alphabetical list of all the Archbishops and Bishops from Lanfranc down to the present time, with descriptions and illustrations of their armorial ensigns ; and (4) an ordinary of all the arms described in the work.



HOUSES OF CARTHUSIANS were so few in England, and so little remains of any of those few (with the exception of Mount Grace in Yorkshire), that it is a matter of great interest to learn, that a recent examination has shown that very much more exists of the plan of the Charter-house at Coventry than was supposed. We understand that the owner having given his consent, the whole will now be carefully excavated. It is also, we believe, intended very shortly to begin some excavations at Mount Grace also.



We omitted to state in the *Reliquary* for January that the Bishop of Salisbury presided on November 27th at the annual meeting of the PLAINSONG AND MEDIEVAL MUSIC SOCIETY, which was held in the Jerusalem Chamber, and congratulated the members on the progress the society had made since its foundation. After the transaction of formal business the paper on Plainsong, read by Mr. H. B. Briggs at the previous meeting, came up for discussion, in which Dr. Bridge, Mr. J. T. Southgate, and others took part. Allusion was made to the recently expressed opinion of M. Gevaert, director of the Conservatoire at Brussels, that the great body of Gregorian music was not edited, as was supposed, by St. Gregory the Great in the sixth century, but was probably composed towards the end of the seventh century by Sergius I., one of the Byzantine Popes, and afterwards collected and authorized by Gregory III., who died in 741.



The Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, Canon of Lincoln, is engaged in editing for the Cambridge University Press the late Mr. Bradshaw's edition of the *Statutes of Lincoln Minster*. This work, when it appears, will form a very valuable addition to our knowledge of the constitution and history of the cathedral church of what, before the Reformation, was perhaps the most extensive of the dioceses of England. Do many persons, we wonder, realise the fact that before the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., a line drawn from the diocese of St. Andrews in Scotland to the diocese of Coutances in France, would have passed through only four dioceses, viz., Durham, York, Lincoln, and Winchester?



When recently examining a volume of Domestic Papers at the Public Record Office we were surprised to come across several autograph letters, with beautifully sharp and clear impressions of signet seals attached. Among them were those of Archbishop Laud, Bishop Morton of Durham, and other prominent men of the reign of Charles I. We fear that the pressure of the letters in the volume we refer to, must in time cause injury to these beautiful little seals, unless some means are adopted to preserve them from the weight to which they are at present subjected.



We referred in the *Reliquary* for January to the correspondence last autumn in the *Standard*, on the removal and loss of brasses from various churches. A correspondent writes to us as follows: "At Ringsfield church, in Suffolk, there is a very pretty brass fixed *outside* the south wall of the chancel. It is of the early part of the sixteenth century, and has kneeling figures of a man in a tabard, and a lady in an heraldic mantle; three shields of arms are above these figures, with the coats (I believe) of the Garney and Clere families. It is now fixed within the panel of a curious red brick monument of Jacobean date, and has evidently been taken from the inside of the church, and where it ought to be replaced without delay. In its present position it is only a few feet from the ground, and it might easily fall a prey to any dishonest seeker after 'curiosities.' Perhaps if you call attention to this in the pages of the *Reliquary*, the brass may be restored to its proper position within the building."



We have recently received a copy of the twelfth annual Report of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS. From the report we learn that during the previous year no less than some hundred and fifty cases of "restoration" came under its notice. In some cases the remonstrances of the society seem to have proved successful, but in other instances this was not so. There seem to be, from the Report in question, two classes of restorers: the one those who do mischief ignorantly, and who are willing to listen to reason, while the other class consists of "restorers" who glory in their folly, and will listen to nobody. We extract from the Report the following instructive cases; they will show how much work there is for such a society, and we trust that any of our readers who may be so disposed, will add their names without delay to the roll of members of this very useful society. The address of the Secretary, Mr. Thackeray Turner, is, 9, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., and the annual subscription half-a-guinea.

"*St. Mary's Church, Bentley, Hampshire.*—This is almost, if not quite, the worst case which has come under the society's notice this year. At the end of last year the building was surveyed for the society, and the committee did its utmost * * *. The committee's fears were not without foundation, for we find that two new arcades and a new chancel and chapel arch have been built, and the interesting passage which ran from the nave into the chapel on the north side of the church has been destroyed, as well as the north wall of the nave. All the buttresses have been replaced by new ones. The old gallery and all the old fittings have gone. In the place of the old pavement. Staffordshire tiles are to be laid down. The old red tiles on the roof are to be replaced by Broseley tiles, and the pretty old red brick upper stage of the tower is to be pulled down, and a new stone top put in its place. All new work is in imitation of Gothic work; in fact, it is a case of 'thorough restoration,' such as would have been considered thoroughly satisfactory twenty or thirty years ago.

"*Brampton Church, Huntingdon.* As an instance of the work of 'restorers,' the following story will be of interest. A lady wrote to inform the Society that three finely carved old oak stalls were exposed for sale in a second-hand furniture shop in Cambridge. Upon this, inquiries were made, and it was found they were of great value, and had already been bought for the Cambridge Archaeological Museum. They were described as of unusually early date, probably about 1360. Various occupations are represented on the misericords, viz., reaping, carpentering, and cloth dealing. The cloth dealer is represented as cutting a piece of cloth from a roll with a large pair of spring scissors. After some inquiries, it was found that they came from Brampton Church. The committee, therefore, wrote to Lord Sandwich, upon hearing that he was churchwarden of Brampton. A courteous reply was received, expressing sorrow that the church should have lost such valuable work, and expressing a wish that it should be replaced. His lordship also stated that they were sold when the present Bishop of Barbadoes was rector, and before he was churchwarden. The committee tried to get the ancient work restored to its place, but was unsuccessful. It would be interesting if we could have ascertained the name of the architect who sanctioned the removal of the stalls.

"*St. Catherine's Almshouses, Exeter.*—We gave an account of this case in our

report last year. Since then the committee, being led to believe that a strong interest was felt for the buildings in the town, wrote a letter of protest to the Exeter papers. Very little resulted from this, and there is no disguising the fact that the inhabitants of Exeter do not realise the value of the ancient buildings of their city, and this is further proved by the wanton destruction of a fine timber-fronted house in North Street during the past year. Each year that one visits the town one finds some ancient work gone, and some modern abomination in its place. This is well expressed by the remark of an inhabitant, 'You see, we want to move on and keep up with the times.'

"*The Wall of Antoninus Pius, Falkirk.*—This wall is but an earthwork, and therefore can hardly be called an ancient building. Its value is nevertheless very great, and the committee felt bound to do its best and try to save it. The following letter was published in the London daily papers, and was copied in a number of the local papers:—

'SIR,—I beg that you will permit me to say a few words on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings respecting the great Northern Roman Wall, otherwise known as the Wall of Antoninus Pius. The portion of the wall to which I refer lies close to the Forth and Clyde Canal, near Falkirk, and its fate hangs in the balance. The North British Railway Company is acquiring the property on which this portion of the wall stands. At present there are no restrictions to prevent the destruction of the wall by the company, and if the managers of the company consider the interest of their shareholders only (as I suppose they are bound to do), it will eventually become their duty to destroy this valuable relic. This society is slightly stepping out of its province in advocating the salvation of a wall, which is, in fact, an earthwork; but the urgency of the case must be its excuse, for a private Bill is to be brought before Parliament this session. Several societies have tried unsuccessfully to get some arrangement made for the preservation of the wall, and we have reason to believe that an effort will now be made in the House. I feel sure, sir, that you will sympathise with this society in its desire to save the remains of this old Roman wall, and I trust you may be able to allow this letter to appear in your valuable columns, in order that Members of Parliament may be aware of the threatened destruction.

'I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

'THACKERAY TURNER, Secretary.

'The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings,
9, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.'

"Sir John Lubbock helped the society by calling attention to the subject in the House of Commons, and Major General Pitt Rivers did all that lay in his power. Still, there are no powers possessed by the Government by which they can say valuable relics such as these shall not be destroyed, for the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act is but a permissive Bill, and gives no real powers. It is, however, possible that the strong public feeling which has been expressed will cause the Directors of the North British Railway Company to refrain from harming this ancient piece of work.

"*Yaverland Church, Isle of Wight.*—In November of last year a gentleman wrote to the society to say that this church was to be destroyed, and at the same time gave the address of one who would be willing to correspond on the subject. The committee at once wrote for particulars, and when it had obtained all the necessary information, laid its views before the vicar. The reply received showed that the views of the society were not appreciated. The vicar informed the committee that he had accepted the living for three years, for the purpose of restoring and preserving Yaverland Church, and that he was going to pull down the north wall in order to enlarge the building, by adding a north aisle. The committee urged the vicar not to enlarge the church, as it was quite large enough for the population of the parish, and it was shown that to enlarge such a perfect little building, which had escaped enlargement since Norman times, in order that accommodation for summer visitors might be provided, was not justifiable, for it was spoiling the building for its rightful owners, who would have to suffer the inconvenience of being in a church far too large for them during the greater part of the year. All appeals to the vicar soon proved useless, and the committee then wrote to the patron, but with no better success; for he assured the committee that the church was in Mr. Christian's hands, and consequently safe."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE STREETS AND LANES OF THE CITY OF NORWICH, BY JOHN KIRKPATRICK. Edited by the Rev. W. Hudson, M.A. Boards, Quarto, pp. vii. 138, with seven plans. *Norwich*: Agas H. Goose. Price 12s. 6d.—We are not at all sure that we approve of local societies suspending their regular journals in order to bring out some special volume. Such an act is only to be justified in very exceptional cases; but the present is certainly one of those cases. The Norwich and Norfolk Archaeological Society is not only one of the best of all the local associations, publishing much valuable matter, and that for the very low annual subscription of seven shillings and sixpence, but it is also one of the most active in the matter of excursions and general work. There is, in fact, more life about it than is perhaps to be found in any other of the provincial societies, if we except the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. We imagine that no members of the society will complain because this exceedingly valuable and interesting survey of the city of Norwich, together with the earlier maps and plans which are reproduced in it, takes the place of the ordinary part of *Norfolk Archaeology* due last year. We heartily congratulate the society on the production of this volume on the topography of the capital of East Anglia; and we can only express a wish that other English cities and ancient towns could have a similar work done for each of them. The editing has been very carefully done indeed, and Dr. Bensly's notes on the early maps of Norwich are extremely interesting and of high value. We note that in the Sanctuary plan of Norwich, 1541, the Cathedral church (dedicated to the Holy Trinity) is called "Criste church," this is in accordance with the prevailing custom elsewhere, but we had not met with it in connection with Norwich before.



WORCESTERSHIRE NUGGETS. By an Old Digger. *Worcester*: Deighton & Co. Foolscape 8vo., pp., iv., 386. Price 5s.—Although the title-page does not tell us, we learn both from the cover, and also from the preface, that the "old digger" is Mr. J. Noake, the secretary of the Worcestershire Society. This is by no means the first book on an archaeological subject for which the public have to thank the author, and we trust that it will be by no means the last. Mr. Noake tells us in the preface that he cannot pretend that the work will be a popular book, that it is crammed with fact, and that he does not expect the least pecuniary gain as a result of the labour he has bestowed on the book. These statements indicate quite plainly, that Mr. Noake entered on his labour in the true spirit which should actuate the antiquary. We certainly wish that antiquarian works brought more pecuniary gain to those who spend their labour in producing them than they do. Unfortunately it is very seldom that such a work pays, but whether it pay, or whether the writer is a loser by it, there is no doubt that the question of pecuniary gain is one of the last that an antiquary should set before his eyes as a motive for writing a work on archaeology. Mr. Noake's book bears throughout its pages clear evidence that it has been a labour of love to the author. It forms a sort of general reference book to the local history and antiquities of Worcestershire. In the first forty-four pages we have an article full of interesting matter on "Royal Visits and Public Events." Then, in succession, we have "The Castle of Worcester,"—now no more; "Forests, Woods and Parks;" "Worcester House, London;" "Monastic Annals;" "Religious Houses;" "Valor Ecclesiasticus;" "Church Notes;" "Worcester Manuscripts;" "Local Trading Regulations;" "The Stuart Wars," and an article on various items of local history which could not be arranged under any of these heads. Last of all, (if we except a fairly full index), is a list of local place-names, with the old forms of spelling which Mr. Noake has at various times come across. This list would have

been much increased in its value if it had been possible to add the particular date to each spelling of a name. Probably the list grew in such a manner from a small beginning, that Mr. Noake was unable later on to add the dates. In going through the volume we have been struck with Mr. Noake's considerably wide knowledge, and his general accuracy. We will not say that the book has no defects—*Humanum est errare*—but we can say that we have found very few errors. The chief defect is, that distinct references to authorities are not in all cases given. Had they been so given, the value of the volume, for purposes of reference, would have been much increased. Its use as a book of reference may be illustrated by our own discovery, on page 249, of the existence of the document we have printed elsewhere, concerning the carrying of the Worcester civic maces. Seeing the mention of the document, we wrote to Mr. Noake, and in reply to our enquiry, we received from him the transcript we have printed. Mr. Noake may be satisfied that his book will be indispensable to future Worcester antiquaries for some time to come.



DIOCESAN HISTORIES:—CARLISLE. By Richard S. Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., Chancellor of Carlisle. *London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.* Fcap. 8vo., pp. 245. Price 2s. 6d.—The venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is much to be congratulated on the general excellence of the series of Diocesan Histories which it has published. Some of the volumes, such as that for the diocese of York, by the late Canon Ormsby, have been extremely well done; and it is only natural to find that the volume before us, by Chancellor Ferguson, treating of the history of the diocese of Carlisle, is quite one of the best that have been published. We are sorry that the space at our disposal will not admit of our making more than a brief mention of the book. Mr. Ferguson makes several acknowledgments of help he has derived from various sources, and he says that he has "pillaged without mercy" the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Those who know how much those transactions owe to the Chancellor's own pen, and when not to his own pen, to his own instigation, will feel that he had a full right to "pillage" them without even saying that he had done so. The first four chapters give us one of the best, most thorough, and at the same time one of the clearest descriptions of the early history of the district which later became the diocese of Carlisle that it would be possible to find anywhere. The medieval history of the diocese and see is very carefully written, although perhaps rather too briefly. The reformation period is very carefully surveyed, and here, especially, we fancy the "pillaging," before alluded to, has come into play with good effect. The later history is of far more interest than might be expected, but we rather fancy that much the same would be found to be the case in other dioceses, had they the good fortune to possess a Chancellor Ferguson to unearth the curious and interesting events which are frequently buried in documents and forgotten. It is worthy of note that throughout the reign of Elizabeth, and during part of that of James I., the deanery of Carlisle was practically secularised, and was held by laymen. Too great a theological inference, therefore, must not be made of the fact, if here and there we find (as at Durham) similar ecclesiastical preferments held by persons not in canonical orders, but who had received presbyterian ordination only. This History of the diocese of Carlisle will certainly take a very high, if not the highest, place in the series, of which it is the latest volume issued. Prefixed to it is a map showing the ancient extent of the diocese, and also its modern limits. There are also some woodcuts of ecclesiastical seals.



ENGLISH HISTORY FROM CONTEMPORARY WRITERS: S. Thomas of Canterbury, 1118-1220. Edited by W. H. Hutton, M.A. 16mo., cloth, pp. 350. *David Nutt.* Cut 2s., uncut 2s. 6d.—This is another volume of this very useful, and very well edited series, of which we noticed the volume on *England under Charles II.*, in the *Reliquary* for January. Mr. Hutton evidently, from his estimate of S. Thomas and the influence of his character, which he well summarises in the

preface, has entered on his task with judgment and discrimination. Of course, as he remarks, the mass of literature which has arisen round S. Thomas makes a selection a matter of some difficulty. We think, however, that the selection he has made is a very good one, and the notes he adds in brackets are useful and to the point. If the volumes of this series, under Mr. York Powell's editorial supervision, manage to maintain the present fairly high level of excellence, they will form a very useful, trustworthy, and convenient series. The book is nicely printed, and has some very fair illustrations.



A LAYMAN'S PRAYER BOOK ABOUT 1400 A.D. : By Henry Littlehales. Quarto, pp. xii., 14. Rivingtons. Price 3s. 61.—We reviewed rather severely in the *Reliquary* for January, Mr. Littlehales' *Catalogue of Medieval Features in Churches*, and we should be very glad to bestow praise on some other work of his in order to make some amends for our criticism. We wish we could do this in the present instance, and in a sense, we can. The reproduction of the pages of the primer by photo-zincography is very well done, and, of course, they are interesting enough ; but then comes the question, as to what useful purpose can be served by printing off in this way a few pages of a primer. If Mr. Littlehales had transcribed the whole primer, or such of it as remains (it is, he tells us, an imperfect volume), and had annotated it carefully, and had then reproduced, as a specimen, some of the more interesting parts, his present book would have been both useful and very interesting, whereas in its present form it misses the mark of usefulness. Mr. Littlehales' preface too might have been ampler, and more fully annotated. There are many interesting references in the medieval wills and inventories, that have been printed, to primers, and these references might with advantage have been collected together in the preface. The photo-zincograph plates have been well taken, and if ever a second edition is called for, we hope that it will take the form of a careful reprint of the entire primer in question, and a fuller survey of the subject generally in the preface.



THE PRINTERS' VOCABULARY: By Charles Thomas Jacobi. Crown 8vo., pp. vi., 160. *The Chiswick Press*. Price 3s. 6d.—This book is beautifully printed, as the fact that it comes from the "Chiswick Press" naturally leads one to expect. It contains some two thousand five hundred technical words, etc., mostly relating to letterpress printing. It will surprise many persons that it has been possible to collect so many, but Mr. Jacobi has evidently spared no pains to gather in all he could possibly find. In, perhaps, a few instances he has included words scarcely cognate to his subject, such for instance as "Dextrine—a cheap substitute for gum," where neither the word itself, nor the explanation are quite satisfactory ; but this is one of the few doubtful entries we have found in the vocabulary. It is a book which must have taken a great deal of trouble to compile, and which will be both of interest and use to all who have to deal with printers or printing. At the end is a specimen of a corrected proof. We congratulate Mr. Jacobi and the Chiswick Press on the volume.



ÆSOP REDIVIVUS: By Mary Boyle. 8vo., paper covers, pp. 152. Field and Tuer, Leadenhall Press. Price 1s.—This is a book which is explained in a couplet prefixed as a preface,

"Old cuts are here wedded to Fables new,
But I'd skip the Morals if I were you."

The old wood cuts give an attractive appearance to the book, which is well printed on hand-made paper, and in the style of a child's story book of eighty or ninety years ago. The authoress has compiled some fifty-five new "Fables," many of them are very amusing, and with no small amount of cleverness ; and she has appended to each an appropriate "moral." These "morals" are often

very pithy, and we fancy people will not in anywise wish to skip them, as is so thoughtfully suggested in the lines we have quoted. For instance, although not a new proverb, the following is a very good new version of an old one—

"Don't wrangle about the vane
Until you've erected the steeple."

A shilling might be worse spent than in buying this rather nondescript, but attractive, work of the modern Æsop.

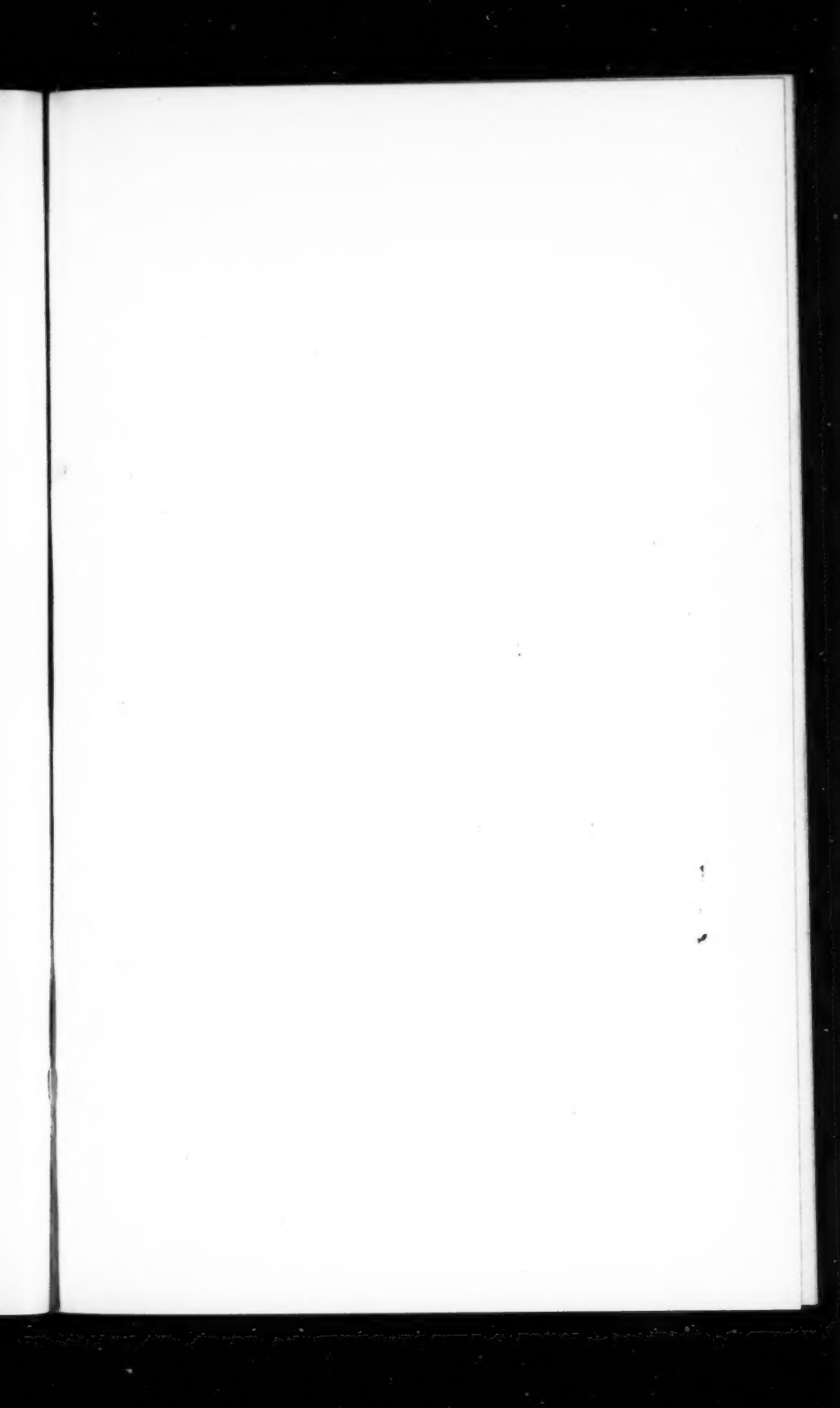


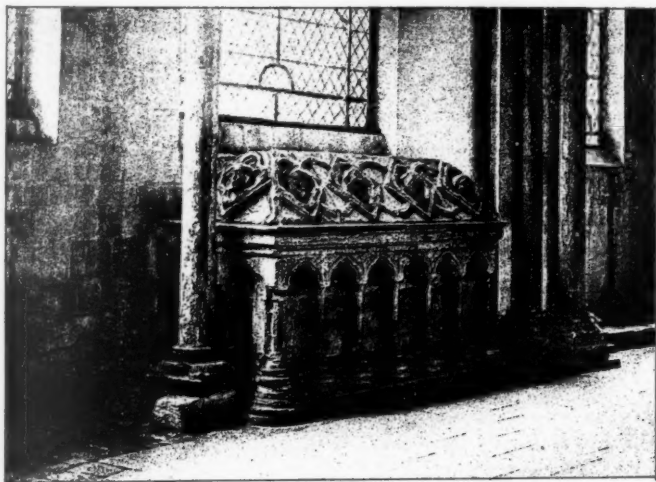
We have received THE ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES' REPORTS AND PAPERS FOR 1888, containing, with other papers, "The Leicestershire Lay Subsidy Roll, 1327," a paper by the Bishop of Nottingham on "The Churches of Barton-on-Humber;" another (and that an exceedingly interesting one), by the precentor of Lincoln, on "The old Churches of the city of Lincoln," many, we might say most, of which were pulled down at the reformation. Notes by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A., on "All Saints' Church, Winterton." "Some Churchwardens' Accounts from 1551, of Saxilby-cum-Ingleby, Lincolnshire," by Mr. Gibbons; and a paper by Dr. Fairbank, of Doncaster, on "Roche Abbey," in which, however, we venture to think he hardly does justice to Mr. St. John Hope's help in connection with the excavations which the owner, the Earl of Scarborough, has made there, and Mr. Hope's exceedingly ingenious explanation (and no doubt the correct explanation) of the relics of St. Godric is passed over rather slightly. There is also a paper on "Early Christian Sculpture in Northamptonshire," by Mr. J. Romilly Allen.

We desire also to acknowledge the receipt of several parts of Vol. iii., New Series, of THE EAST ANGLIAN, Numbers 3 and 4 of THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE BERKS. SOCIETY, the Transactions of the S. ALBANS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for 1888, and from Cambridge, the fifth ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE TO THE SENATE; and last, but not least, Numbers 80 and 81, Vol. ix., Fourth Series, of the JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND. These are excellent numbers, with a generous supply of excellent woodcuts and other illustrations to several capital papers. The illustrations in Number 80, include two of Iniscaltra; two of Kilmallock Abbey; two of a seventeenth century chalice from Kilmallock; two of Dunnahoe Cashel, in Mayo; two of Mungret Abbey, Co. Limerick; and two, with a plan as well, of Manister Abbey, Co. Limerick. All these illustrate good papers, and are most of them full-page pictures. There are, in addition, several other good papers which are not illustrated. In Number 81, which has just reached us, the subjects illustrated are:—An ancient Irish Hot-air bath in Co. Cavan, with a very interesting paper by Mr. Seaton F. Milligan; three full-page illustrations and plans of antiquities at Dromiskin, Co. Louth; a mold for casting a Celt with a double loop, lately found in the south of Ireland; an ancient sepulchral cross and monumental slab at Devenish Island, Lough Erne, of which there are three illustrations; and the mace of the extinct corporation of Castlemartyr, with papers by Mr. R. Day, F.S.A., on that mace, and on another of partly medieval date, formerly belonging to the corporation of the city of Cork. There are also some small illustrations as well, and several good papers which are not illustrated, and which our space will not allow us to refer to in detail. The *Journal*, we may add, is sold to the outside public at five shillings a number.

Books for review, and communications for the Editor, should be sent to Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, 23, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

Cases for binding volumes of the *Reliquary* may be obtained of the publishers, price 1s. each. Messrs. Bemrose & Sons also undertake to bind the volumes for 1s. 6d. each, including the cases.





THE TOMB BEFORE IT WAS OPENED.



THE TOMB AS OPENED MARCH, 10TH 1890.

BENROSE & SONS PHOTO-TINT.

LONDON & DERBY.

— THE TOMB OF ARCHBISHOP HUBERT WALTER, AT CANTERBURY. —